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VOL. XXV NO. 134 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Provincial Apple-Carts Upset

Puppets Accuse Central Govt.

No Funds To Implement Paper Programmes!

Glimpses Into Ministerial Conference Proceedings

BOMBAY: Monday.

Just six weeks before facing the music in the legislatures, Financial Representatives of some of the "interim" ministries are confabulating in the Bombay Secretariat to discuss and devise ways and means to Equidate their programmes with adequate finances.

The ultimate refuge of all the provinces under "Provincial Autonomy", seems to be, according to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Finance Minister, Bombay, more taxation on a more equitable basis.

Fruitless Autonomy

The deliberations of the Financial Representatives have led, it appears, to a virtual confession that Provincial Autonomy has not in any way improved the position of Provinces as regards Finance. The Conference has brought out in bold relief the immense difficulties the Finance Ministers are facing in raising funds, which may, at least, give a touch of reality to their paper programmes.

The Conference, which sat for more than five hours "in camera" considered the Provincial and concurrent lists under Schedule VII of the Government of India Act to find out which items would yield profitable returns. There was a desire to secure uniformity in the mode of levying taxation in these Provinces.

Gloomy Outlook

The irresistible conclusion one is led to after a careful consideration of the whole position is, that the future of the Provinces under Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, is doomed unless Schedule VII is immediately amended on a more equitable basis with a better appreciation of the needs and requirements of the Provinces in British India.

The Conference dispersed to-day at 5-15 p.m. to reassemble at 11 a.m. to-morrow (Tuesday). The Conference will conclude to-morrow (Tuesday) evening when a statement regarding the proceedings will be issued.

Sailing In Same Boat

The Conference of the representatives of various Provincial Finance Departments, met this morning at 11 o'clock, at the Secretariat Buildings, Bombay, with Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Finance Minister, Bombay, in the chair.

Before the proceedings commenced, Sir Dhanjisha B. Cooper, Chief Minister, Bombay, who opened the Conference, read a message of welcome from Lord Brabourne, Governor, who is now at Poona.

His Excellency hoped that their deliberations would be fruitful.

At the Conference were present: Sir J. P. Srivastava, Finance Minister, United Provinces, Sir Syed W. A. Rizvi, Finance Minister, Central Provinces, and Sir Mahomed Sadulla, Finance Minister, Assam. Bihar was represented by Mr. H. C. Prior, Secretary of the Finance Department. Others present at the Conference included: Mr. H. V. R. Iyengar, Acting Secretary of the Finance Department, Bombay, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Secretary of the Finance Department, Central Provinces, Mr. A. V. Jones, Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Assam and Mr. A. C. Turner, Secretary, Finance Department, United Provinces.

Thus Finance Ministers of only three of the provinces where the 'interim ministers are set up, were present. Only one out of the five provinces, where there had been no constitutional deadlock, sent its representative.

Cooper's Welcome Speech

Sir Dhanjisha B. Cooper welcoming the visitors to the Conference, said that the main reason for holding the Conference in Bombay and not in Poona, the present seat of the Government, was that in matters of finance Bombay was the nerve centre of the Presidency, and indeed, of all India, and they considered that it would be appropriate if the visitors were enabled to meet the leading financiers and businessmen of Bombay.

Continuing Sir Dhanjisha said: **"The Government of India Act of 1935 has carried us a stage further than the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. A very wide range of subjects intimately concerning the lives of the people has been handed over to popular control. As a natural corollary there has grown up a demand for further social services and for a more equitable distribution of our taxation system. People are asking for more schools, more hospitals, more tanks, more roads and so on. This demand is perfectly legitimate, but in trying to meet it we come across the fundamental difficulty that our existing resources are inadequate to meet the growing demands.**

"The programme that we have published in Bombay does not by any means set out everything that we hope to achieve. It is only an instalment, and it is limited by the primary consideration of finance. Even so it is going to cost us nearly 1-1/4 crores of rupees per year. I have no doubt that the programmes of other ministries will require for their fulfilment equally large sums of money. The primary purpose of this Conference is to find out ways and means of finding this money.

"The question has been asked in some quarters as to whether there is any use at all in our meeting to-day when the political horizon is so uncertain. The answer to that question is perfectly simple. It is the intention of the Bombay Government and, I am sure, of all other Governments in India to achieve as much of their programme as possible in their own time and to leave for their successors an administration not only run efficiently but also equipped with sufficient financial resources to meet the demands of mass welfare.

The work for which we have assembled here to-day is work which must be done by any Government which is in power, and I have no doubt whatever that our labours will prove of great help to all future Governments in the different provinces.

Equitable Taxation

"There are two principles which, in my opinion, it is essential for us to keep in view. The first is that in any scheme of taxation that we may devise we must pay primary regard to the need for an

(Continued On Page 9 Col. 1, 2, 3)

ALL-INDIA CATTLE CONFERENCE, AT SIMLA: Photo shows His Excellency the Viceroy with Ministers, Secretaries, Officials from each Province and prominent officials from leading States.

Church-ground As Battlefield

KISANS MUST JOIN CONGRESS

Shahabad Conference Condemns Bihar Ministry

PATNA, June, 7.

The peasants' problem was a problem of poverty, but this would not be solved without the attainment of Independence stated Acharya Narendra Dev, Member of the Congress Working Committee, presiding, over the Shahabad District Kisan Conference held in the village of Behea on Saturday and Sunday.

JOIN CONGRESS

He added that the Congress was the only body which could achieve the goal of freedom and, therefore, Kisans should join the Congress.

The Conference was largely attended, batches of Kisans marching on foot from places even 30 miles away.

Acharya Narendra Dev emphasised that in order to fight for their own problems the Kisans should have separate organisations, but at the same time they should join the Congress.

CAPTURE MAJORITY

Acharya Narendra Dev added that by capturing a majority in the Congress, peasants should prepare to come in power. Independence would not be of any use if they did not participate in the fight for it.

The Conference passed resolutions condemning the Government policy of detaining people without trial, sympathising with the people and the Government of Spain, expressing "no confidence" in the Interim Ministry and deciding not to participate in a future war.—A.P.

ALL QUIET ON MONDAY NIGHT

Citizens Co-operate By Honouring Curfew Order In City

All Quiet" was the response of Police stations to queries about the situation in the City on Monday night. The City has completely returned to normal.

Even the number of persons arrested for breach of the Curfew Order is on the decrease. Only 40 persons had been taken into custody upto mid-night on Monday.

REQUEST TO AMEND CURFEW ORDER.

The following resolution was passed by the Executive Committee of the United Muslim Association on June 6:—

"Resolved that the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police be requested to be kind enough to so amend the present Curfew Order as to enable the Muslims to offer their morning prayers at 5 a.m. and onwards at the mosque."

Nazi-Catholic Clash

SEQUEL TO ANTI-GOVT. SERMON

BERLIN: June 7.

The quarrel between the Nazis and the Catholics came to a climax during the week-end with the arrest of a Munich priest on Saturday following the Sermon attack on the Government.

Yesterday, Nazi youths demonstrated outside the churches and the rival forces came to blows with the result that ten more priests were arrested.

Catholic lay brothers on the Order of the Munich Burgomaster have been ejected from Catholic homes and shelters and the Catholic hospital of Fuldar.

An official statement alleges improprieties by the brothers and "public indignation that such institutions are still allowed to exist."—Reuter.

Sir Syed Wazir Hasan, ex-Chief Judge and President of the last session of the All-India Muslim League, who is appealing to Muslims to join the Congress.

KRIPALANI STANDS FOR CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

BAREILLY, June 7.

Three Congress and two non-Congress candidates filed nomination papers this afternoon from Rohilkhund-Kumaon non-Mahomedan constituency for by-election to the Central Legislative Assembly caused by the resignation of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant.

They are Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. Mohanlal, Pandit Badridutt Pande, Mr. Kali Charan Agarwal and Mr. Amba Sahai.

"It is understood that most of the candidates will withdraw tomorrow when the scrutiny takes place."—United Press.

BARRISTER MURDERED

Dr. Mir Anwaruddin Stabbed To Death While Executing Warrant

MADRAS: June 7.

News has reached here that Dr. Mir Anwaruddin, a barrister of Madras, was stabbed to death this morning at Hasnapuram, near Pallavaram.

It is stated that Dr. Mir Anwaruddin went there to execute a warrant accompanied by a Police constable. The constable also received injuries.

The Police are investigating.—A. P.

EXPERTS TO ADVISE ON COAL MINING REPORT

CALCUTTA, June 7.

Mr. N. Barraclough, Inspector of Mines, and Mr. J. R. Harrison, Chief Mining Engineer with the Railway Board, are leaving for Simla in a day or two. It is understood that they have been invited to examine the Coal Mining Report and to give their expert opinion on its recommendations.—A. P.

NO BIRTH-DAY HONOURS LIST

LONDON, June 7.

There will be no Birthday Honours List on June 9, the occasion of the official celebration of the King's birthday in view of the fact that there have been two lists already this year.—Reuter.

SIR P. R. RAO TO BE BOMBAY'S A. G

SIMLA, June 7.

Mr. W. R. Tenant, I. C. S., Accountant General Bombay will proceed on four months leave from June 20 and Sir P. Raghavendra Rao will be posted as Accountant General Bombay from about the middle of August.

During the interval Mr. K. R. Rama Ayyar, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, will act as Accountant General.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

JEAN HARLOW DEAD

NEW YORK, June 7.

The death has occurred of the film actress Jean Harlow of Cerebral Oedema.—Reuter.

Commons Debate Mahatma's Offer

Lawrence & Benn Warn Govt.

"Pursue Matter Further & Find Solution Of Very Unfortunate Position"

LONDON: June 7.

In the House of Commons Mr. Pethick Lawrence asked a question regarding Mahatma Gandhi's recent Tithal statement.

Sir Lambert Ward, replying, said that Government had seen the newspaper report and added that, whilst Government welcomed Mahatma Gandhi's assertion that he was anxious for Congress to accept office and was ready to examine any suggestion which might produce that result, no means of meeting Congress requirements had been suggested which were consistent with Parliament's intention in respect to the relationship between the Governors and the Ministers.

Solution Must Be Found

Mr. Pethick Lawrence: "Does Government realise that it is not for them merely to wait until some solution is forwarded from the other side, but actively to pursue the matter and find some solution of the very unfortunate position?"

Sir Lambert Ward asked Mr. Lawrence to communicate with the Under-Secretary.

Sir Nairne Sandeman: "Does not the Act lay down the position. Why should we give away more than we have already given?"

No reply.

DRIFTING TO DEADLOCK.

Rt. Hon. Wedgwood Benn: "Is it not a fact that the situation is drifting to a deadlock with regard to Federation and the Provincial Assemblies?"

Mr. Sorenson: "Does that mean that whatever happens, we are not to give complete freedom to India?"

Sir Lambert Ward: "No sir."

NEW CAMP ESTABLISHED

Frontier Forces Advance On Barari-Narai River

SIMLA, June 7.

On the night of 5/6th June, the Madamir Camp was sniped and shots were fired at Razani and Damdil Camps. No casualties are reported.

Yesterday the First Infantry Brigade under Brigadier Inskip followed by the Bannu Brigade under Brigadier Maynard advanced southwards from Madamir Camp and without opposition secured Barari-Narai at the sources of Barari-Algad by 7-30 in the morning.

NEW CAMPS ESTABLISHED.

Barari-Narai is on the waterside between the Shaktu and Tank-Zam river systems and Barari-Algad runs due south from there for approximately seven miles to its junction with Tank-Zam near Ahmedwan. After Barari-Narai had been secured, the Bannu Brigade advanced to Janata some three miles further south and established a camp there by 3 p.m. The first Indian Infantry Brigade withdrew to Madamir Camp by 2-30 p.m. There was no opposition throughout.

Private E. Emm, First Battalion Wales Borderers, was wounded on June 4.—A. P.

TORIKHEL "JIRGA'S" PROCEEDINGS

Bannu Message Misleading

SIMLA, June 7.

Enquiries in official quarters show that a message emanating from Bannu on June 5 purporting to describe the proceedings of the Toritkhel Wazir "Jirga" held at Miranshah on June 5 is misleading and gives a wrong impression of what took place.

The proceedings of this "Jirga" were as described in the official Communique issued by the defence Department yesterday and to-day. A. P.

If Ministry Won't Resign

Bihar Congress Party To Formulate Plan Of Action

PATNA: June 7.

Envisaging the possibility of the Ministry not resigning after the passing of a "no-confidence" motion, and the non-dissolution of the Assembly, the Bihar Provincial Congress is preparing to meet such a situation.

In this connection, it is understood that the Secretary, the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, has recently circularised the Congress members of the Legislative Assembly inviting their opinions and suggestions in the matter of forming sub-committees to formulate a programme and plan of action for the Congress Party in the Assembly.—A.P.

MADRAS CABINET DISCUSSES BUDGET

OOTACAMUND, June 7.

The Governor presided over a prolonged meeting of the Council of Ministers at the Secretariat to-day, when it is understood the current year's budget was considered.

Provisions for 16 lakhs have been made for Part 2 schemes, 75 lakhs for Land Revenue reduction, and 30 lakhs to relieve rural indebtedness through loans. —A.P.

NAZI AWARD FOR MUSSOLINI & CIANO

BERLIN, June 7.

Herr Hitler has conferred the Grand Cross of the order of the German Eagle on Signor Mussolini and Count Ciano.

This is the highest class of Order, which was created a month ago and is reserved exclusively for foreigners, who deserved well of Germany.

The Duce and Count Ciano are apparently the first recipients.—Reuter.

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Wanted Clerks (good handwriting) apply with specimen personally Asiatic Service Bureau Ismail Bldg. 381, Hornby Road. (8501)

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Wanted—Matriculates for admission into the Overseer Class of The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by the U. P. Government. Applications for July session 1937 are being considered now. Apply for free Prospectus and admission form to the Principal. (5440)

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Share certificates Nos. 39822 to 39823 for 10 shares Nos. 310719/310728 of the Union Bank of India Ltd. Standing in the name of Trikamlal T. Parikh are LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim against them should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof.

After which Duplicates will be issued.

TRIKAMLAL T. PARIKH.

Dated 5-6-37. 8606.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the supply and erection of one Asphalt Plant and Boiler as per the Specification attached to the form of contract will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of August 1937.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for one Asphalt Plant & Boiler," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 4,000.

Forms of contract, specification etc., can be had from the office of the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 each form which will on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Dated, 4th June 1937.
(5599).

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of administration of the property and credits of HARIDAS RAMDAS SAPAT alias HARIDAS R. SAPAT, Hindu Inhabitant, widower, a retired Pensioner of the Government of Kenya Colony, who resided at the time of his death at Cutch Mandvi for the use and benefit of his sons Ratansey Haridas and Kanaksey Haridas and limited to the period of any one of the said sons attaining to the age of majority.

PREMJI RAMDAS SAPAT, of Cutch Mandvi, Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Holi Chakla within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 31st day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary,
And Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL,

The 31st day of May, 1937.
Messrs. MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.

5504.

Public Notices.

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Certificates Nos. 21372, 22611 for 5 and 12 shares respectively bearing distinctive Nos. 1618942/946 and 1329227/238 and allotment Certificates Nos. 3995 and 8328, for 4 and 1 share bearing distinctive Nos. 2401254/257 and 2497496 and standing in the name of Trikamlal Tribhovandas Parikh are reported LOST. All persons having any lien, claim or interest in the same are requested to inform the Company within fifteen days from date, after which the Company will issue duplicate Certificates for the said Shares.

S. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary.
5597.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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Share Certificates for 8 Shares bearing No. 30730/37 of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company, Limited standing in the name of Mr. Mohanlal Trikamlal Parick, have been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of the above Share Certificates should be notified to the above Company at its Registered Office (Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay 1), within 30 days from the date hereof otherwise duplicate share certificates concerning the above shares will be issued to the undersigned.

MOHANLAL TRIKAMLAL PARIKH.

Dated 5-6-37. 5595.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned properties of Messrs. MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT, who carried on business at Hingoli in the name and style of Messrs. Kamalnayan Keshavdeo, will be sold by the Trustees of the estate of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th day of June, 1937, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Hingoli in the Territories of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—ALL those pieces or parcels of land or ground bearing Survey No. 19 and admeasuring 4 Acres and 7 Gunthas or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenements, buildings, godowns, outhouses, tanks, wells, gardens, bungalows and Offices, situate thereon and bounded as follows that is to say:—on or towards the East by Government Public Road, on or towards the West by a field owned by Messrs Kamalnayan Keshavdeo bearing Survey No. 18 and hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the South by the property owned by the Nagpur Ginning Factory and on or towards the North by the field owned by Maliram Vandrawan, also together with the Ginning Factory erected thereon known by the name of Kamalnayan Keshavdeo Ginning Factory, containing 44 Gins each of 5 bearings of Platt Brothers Manufacture, one Boiler having a pressure of 130 lbs. manufactured by Marshall and Sons of Lancashire. a Steam-Engine of Double Cylinders manufactured by Messrs. Marshall and Sons, one oil Engine manufactured by Patter Brothers and also together with another small factory of 8 Gins and two water Pumps (Dunkin) a Lathe Machine, one Rule Cutter together with all parts and articles that may be on the said factories. The said Ginning Factories are in combination pool and there are 52 Gins in all, 44 worked by Steam Engine and 8 by Oil Engine.

SECONDLY:—ALL that vacant piece of land or field bearing Survey No. 18 (part) and admeasuring 25 Acres and 12 Gunthas or thereabouts together with a well thereon and bounded as follows that is to say:—on or towards the East by the said Factory hereinabove firstly described, on or towards the West and North by the field of Vandrawan Gulabchand and on or towards the South by the property owned by the Nagpur Ginning Factory.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO., Attorneys for the Trustees at their office at 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1937.

MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.
5537.

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- YUGOSLAV PREMIER PAYS GLOWING TRIBUTE TO KEMAL ATATURK

The Prime Minister of Turkey, Ismet Inonu, paid an official visit to the Yugoslavian Government. In the ("Jumhuriyet") there is a characteristic article written by the Director of the Yugoslavian "Avala Ajans" about the President of Turkey; Kemal Ataturk.

The Director of the Yugoslav telegraph Avala Agency is Dr. Petrovich. Dr. Petrovich is known as a great friend of Turkey. He is one of the most prominent government newspaper men. He is a graduate of the Strasburg University as well as a graduate of the Paris University of Law. He has worked with the biggest papers in Yugoslavia and with the League of Nations in Paris. In Geneva he was the President of the Newspaper Agents in the League of Nations. For four years he was the leader of the Avala Agency, and its Director.

TRIBUTE TO ATATURK.

The following is a translation of the article:

"During the visit of the Yugoslavian Prime Minister Stoyandinovich, in Turkey, he passed very interesting and pleasant days in Ankara and in Istanbul.

On his return to Yugoslavia he was surrounded by everybody asking the following question:

What are your ideas about modern Turkey?

The answer was at once given, and I wish all the readers in Turkey who read the papers "Jamhuriyet" and "La Rapublic" to know it too.

I consider that Turkey, without knowing fatigue and by its great courage that supports it, will in the very near future be much more ahead than other nations. By looking back and tracing all the historical events and all the great conquests left on the way, The Turkish Nation, having a Chief who is the greatest hero yet known, I state that (having had the happy opportunity of now being more acquainted with the Turkish Nation myself, and its Great Leader and protector, Ataturk), the nation is positively advancing to the highest degree.

TURKEY'S CHANCE.

Turkey's great chance is in having this great hero, and this leader, in a very short time has pushed forward his country and his nation.

I have had also the pleasure of being received in America by its Great President, Roosevelt.

Also I had the honour of meeting other great leaders of other Nations, as Clemenceau, Poincare, Briand.

They all have left on me a great impression.

But in all my career I hold the meeting with Ataturk in the highest standard.

M. Stoyadinovich, when visiting Ankara was welcomed with great enthusiasm and I had the pleasure of meeting Ataturk and hearing him for 3 hours.

I had the honour of hearing him both in the Peoples House, and in the Officers' Assembly. I have noted that, Ataturk, had treated all our business matters with more care and attention than a great leader could do. Especially the points of friendship towards the different countries, I appreciated very much.

LOVER OF HUMANITY.

Ataturk is without doubt, by his brilliant spirit, a lover of humanity, peace the strongest and cleverest leader and republican.

Ataturk is not only a President of a Republic, he is also a strength that could collect the thoughts of millions of people in one, and put them into real action. He is a philosopher—republican. Between Europe, Asia and Africa, after having gained his position, he has changed enmity to pure friendship.

Here is a proof of happiness not only for the Turkish Nation, but also for others. The Almighty God, has created a leader who with his endless good-will, a maker of progress, has attracted millions of people, by his pure and clever deeds. He is sent to the Near East to improve the Nations of the World.

After centuries of dark ignorance, the creation of such a strength, for the future generations, this great man in the Near East came to accomplish in the 20th century.

Ataturk's deep meaning words, and the uplifting spiritual power and all his glorious speeches, and their proofs that I saw myself are simply impossible to describe.

The following centuries, by this great power, will uplift not only Turkey, but also bind all of us, the Near East countries, by their future friendship, peace and glory.

INCOME-TAX RULES AMENDMENT

Provision Of Refund For Payment In Aden

SIMLA: June 7.

An amendment to the Indian Incometax Rules published in the Gazette of India provides that if any person, who has paid Indian Incometax for any year on any part of his income, proves to the satisfaction of the Incometax Officer that he has paid for that year incometax in Aden in respect of that part of his income, he shall be entitled to a refund of the Indian incometax calculated on that part of his income at a rate bearing to the Indian rate of tax or the Aden rate of tax, whichever is lower, the same proportion as the Indian rate of tax bears to the sum of the Indian rate of tax and the Aden rate of tax.—A. P.

REPEAL C.L.A. ACT & RELEASE POLITICALS

Resolution Tabled For Punjab Assembly

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA: June 7.

It is understood there will be ballot for non-official resolutions on the 17th for discussion on June 25 in the Punjab Assembly.

The number of resolutions tabled totals nearly 300.

Begum Shah Nawaz has given notice of an interesting motion urging the organisation of an effective panchayat system in the rural areas.

Lala Dunichand desires the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, release of political prisoners and the encouragement of Scheduled Castes, while Dr. Alam wants a scheme for permanent settlement in the Punjab and a committee to devise ways to stop corruption in administration.

Mr. Hari Singh raises the question of restrictive orders against Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

Still another resolution, given notice of by Sardar Kartar Singh suggests a special class for political prisoners.

CHALLENGE TO PUNJAB MINISTRY

Can They Continue Repressive Measures

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 7.

Is the present the Ministry in the Punjab, any better than the old Government? Has the new constitution made any difference in policy in the Punjab? The Information which has come to light that the Punjab Ministry has decided to keep in force the repressive measures in the shape of emergency acts both against the Press and the public has provoked these questions.

In fact the Nationalist members of the Punjab Assembly who have arrived at Simla told me that upon this question of repealing or retaining the repressive legislation the fate of the new Ministry would depend.

As political opinion in the Punjab is unanimously in favour of repeal any attempt on the part of the Ministry to continue the emergency repressive measures would bring it in open conflict with progressive groups both in and outside the Assembly.

There is nothing now either in Communal or general political situation in the Punjab which warrants the retention of the emergency measures. The apologists of the Ministry are raising a scare over the so-called "outside influences" but a challenge from Dewan Chamanlal and others asking the Ministry to substantiate the statement is still unanswered.

Lively time is expected at the next session of the Punjab Assembly over this issue.

NEW DEWAN FOR RANDHANPUR

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, June 7.

Khan Bahadur Kadri, the Additional District and Sessions Judge of Kathiawad Agency, is appointed Dewan of Randhanpur State. He will take charge on 23rd instant. The present Dewan Rao Bahadur Rana will return to Rajkot.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

SUSPECTS TO BE EXTRADITED

Number Of Investors File Cases

Two of the partners of the Investors' Advisory Bureau are now in safe custody and awaiting passage back to Bombay.

Max Davidson who is reported to have made a sensational get-away in an aeroplane from Alexandria, whither he travelled by train from Port Said was arrested by the French Police on landing from the Imperial Airways flying boat "Cygnus" at Marseilles on Sunday.

Mitchell was already under arrest at Alexandria.

This information has been conveyed to the Bombay C. I. D. by the authorities in France.

FIVE COMPLAINTS LODGED

It is now stated that five complainants have lodged their complaints with the police and that the amount involved in these cases is about Rs. 25.000.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate issued a warrant on a complaint made by Mr. D. C. Barucha that he had been cheated to the tune of Rs. 12,500.

The Crime Branch is slowly unravelling the alleged fraud practised in the city by Max Davidson, Gerald Mitchell and Jack Ryder.

The ingenuity of Jack Ryder, who left about two months ago, taking his share in the partnership following the discovery of his past record in South Africa, resulted in his obtaining a cheap fare to Shanghai.

It appears that Jack Ryder represented to the Lloyd Triestino Agents in Bombay that he was a Theatrical Agent hard hit by depression and obtained from them concession rates generally given to artists and sailed from Bombay to Shanghai.

On May 27, Gerald Mitchell drew a cheque in his own favour for Rs. 40,000 on the Eastern Bank Ltd. and obtained cash from them. It is this amount it is alleged, that the fleeing partners were able to carry away with them when they left the shores of Bombay.

Speculation is rife at Headquarters as to who will be sent to Paris and to Alexandria to bring back the fugitives. It is presumed that the mantle will probably fall on some officer of the C.I.D. who has been detailed for similar work in the past

In the meantime Deputy Commissioner Kamte; Superintendent Karnik and Inspector Dere are following up every clue in their possession to get to the bottom of the whole affair.

The complainants who have so far filed complaints with the C.I.D. are Messrs. M. Coelho; J. S. Dave; R. A. Lazor (Bangalore) and Harilal H. Merchant.

It is stated that the claim of Maj. General Mahabir Shum Sher Jung Bahadur Rana, is for Rs. 60,000. He had invested one lac of rupees and managed to get back Rs. 40,000 worth of script.

For the balance a suit was filed in the High Court and the company was thereupon adjudicated insolvents on an exparte application.

Mr. Lazor of Bangalore invested Rs. 10,400, none of which has been realised.

Mr. Coelho's loss is Rs. 1,250, while that of Mr. Dave is Rs. 1,500. Mr. Merchant has lost Rs. 500 by his dealings with the concern.

Rana Of Nepal Claims Over Rs. 47,000

The adjudication petition made by Major General Mahabir Shamser Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal on Friday on the basis of which Mr. Justice Macklin made an adjudication order against the Investors' Advisory Bureau discloses that the claim of the petitioner is in respect of Rs. 47,705-4-4.

This amount represents the balance of Rs. 1,10,000 paid by the petitioner to the debtors in November and December last to purchase on his behalf certain shares and securities in India and England.

Subsequently the debtors submitted to the petitioner a statement which was made up as if the debtors had laid out his money in the purchase of certain shares.

But only a part of these shares were actually delivered, and the remaining shares were not forthcoming in spite of repeated demands.

The petitioner therefore claimed to be entitled to the balance of Rs. 47,705-4-4 which had remained unpaid.

Mr. C. K. Daphtary instructed by Messrs Amarchand and Mangaldas appeared for the petitioner.

Skin Itch Cause Curbed Overnight

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams and pores where germs hide and cause terrible Itching, Cracking, Eczema, Peeling, Burning, Acne, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Blackheads, Pimples, Foot Itch and other blemishes. Ordinary treatments give only temporary relief because they do not kill the germ cause. The new discovery, Nixoderm, kills the germs the very first night and is guaranteed to give you a soft, clear, attractive, smooth skin in one week, or money back. Get guaranteed Nixoderm from your chemist today and remove the real cause of skin trouble. The guarantee protects you.

Dr. Subbaroyan, ex-Chief Minister, Madras, who has proceeded to England to participate in the Indo-British trade negotiations.

Bar's Tribute To Chief Judge

Indranarayan Congratulated

An address was given by the members of the Bar Association, Small Causes Court, on Monday noon, to Mr. Indranarayan Brijmohanlal, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, congratulating him on his appointment.

In the course of his address on behalf of the members of the Bar, Mr. A. S. Davar, President of the Bar Association, recalled the fact that the Chief Judge had been a member of the Bar for 17 long years. He observed that the Chief Judge had risen from the lowest rung of the ladder and that that was the third time that the members of the Bar had been so honoured by one of them having been elevated to the high position.

They thought that the Chief Judge, as a result of the long training that he received from the Bar was aware of their difficulties and their aspirations, especially those of the junior members.

The Bar held him in great esteem and paid respectful regards to him which manifested itself during his recent illness.

The Chief Judge, in his reply, observed that his responsibilities were two-fold; firstly the discharge of his onerous duties efficiently and secondly, to justify the selection of one of their own brothers. That was no easy task, without any sincere and wholehearted co-operation of the members of the Bar.

He asked their pardon for saying that, as one of them, he felt it was both his right and privilege to demand that co-operation and he knew that that demand would not be in vain.

Although it would be possible for him to please all in view of the position he held, he requested them to judge him charitably without any motives being imputed or the cloven hoof always looked for. And above all, if there was a genuine grievance, he wanted them to come to him.

He finally thanked them for their affectionate sympathy.

JAPANESE COMPETITION

Effect On Minor Industries

The Secretary of the Association of Indian Industries writes:

The Association of Indian Industries are glad to learn from a communique in the Press that the Government of India have at last proposed to appoint a Special Officer to examine the effect of Japanese competition on minor industries in the country Such an enquiry was urged by the Commercial and Industrial organisations since long and was overdue.

The Association is aware of a number of such minor industries suffering from Japanese competition and are severely handicapped because of such competition. The Association, therefore, hopes that all such minor industries affected by Japanese competition will present their case to Government as soon as possible.

The Association will be glad to render to such industries all possible help in preparing their cases.

Fire brigade men running up the ladder to put out the fire on the Old Oriental building in Meadows Street, on Saturday afternoon.

Democracy In Theory, Dictatorship In Practice

Speakers At Kurla Meeting Demand Restoration Of Democratic Administration

A mass meeting of nearly a thousand citizens of Kurla was held under the auspices of the Kurla Citizens' Democratic Front on the 2nd June, on the Pimpal Maidan, near the new mills. The moon-and-the star of the Muslim Community, the national tricolour and the red flag were proudly flying at the meeting.

Mr. J. S. Pereira, President, Democratic Front, opened the meeting with a comparison of the popularly elected municipality of the pre-supercession days with the present autocratic administration.

Mr. T. T. Suryavanshi, Secretary, Democratic Front, said: "Seeing that the people of Kurla are more and more strongly beginning to unite under the militant banner of the Democratic Front, the forces of reaction and disruption have in panic begun to stir out of their complacent lethargy. The Dighe-Kadri letters in the "Times of India" are the result. It is significant that these people rush to the "Times of India," the organ of British Imperialism in India! But if the people of Kurla stand as one man behind the banner of struggle raised by the Democratic Front, these anaemic attempts at disruption will inevitably vanish into thin air."—(cheers).

Mr. Jathashankar Panday, Secretary, Democratic Front, said: The only way out is to get back our right to conduct a popularly elected municipal administration."

GENUINELY PERTURBED

Mr. R. M. Jambhekar said: "Some citizens of Kurla are genuinely perturbed over the fact that the people of Kurla should be so persistently denied the right to have a popularly elected municipality, even after the inauguration of the New Constitution. But what is this New Constitution? Have the people of India got anything under this New Constitution?

Out of the 35 crores of Indian citizens hardly three and a half crores can vote in the Provincial Assembly elections. The rest are supposed not to have any thing to do with politics.

All the forces of maintaining law and order as well as finance are imperialism's monopoly, and this is called provincial autonomy! This denial of our right to run a Municipality is but one of such denials all along the line.

A resolution, affirming the resolution of the last meeting, was then moved by Mr. Mohammad Hussain, and was seconded by Mr. Bhimaji Bhagwan. It was unanimously carried amidst overwhelming enthusiasm.

KHER BACK IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY: Monday.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislature who went to Ahmedabad to preside over the Peasants' Conference, arrived in Bombay this morning.

Mr. Kher stayed at Teethal on his way back to Bombay and had consultations with Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

MORE RESIGN FROM SOCIALIST PARTY

Complaints Made Against Admission Of Radicals

Mr. V. G. Kulkarni, Secretary, Bombay Provincial Trades Union Congress and the Secretary, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Mr. Y. K. Kondvikar, General Secretary, Borry Transport Workers' Union and Mr Kripashankar Sharma, have resigned from the Bombay Congress Socialist Party and have issued a statement to the Press—which they have sent to the Party—in the course of which they say:—

We are herewith sending our resignations of the Party membership, which we hope will be kindly accepted. While taking such a step as to dissociate ourselves from the C.S.P. we feel it necessary to state in a few words as to what led us to take such a serious political step.

The main immediate objective of the party was to transform the Congress into a real anti-imperialist organisation. The objective is still there and may continue to be so, but we believe that the course of action the Party has chosen is utterly incapable of realising the said objective.

With the wrong course of action the party cannot be expected to perform the task it has set up for itself, we mean the radicalisation of the Congress. The complete radicalisation of the Congress would mean the Congress being committed to the programme of Democratic revolution. That is the precondition for the successful struggle for freedom and for the realisation of the goal of Socialism.

To-day Congress has been the symbol of the revolt of the democratic masses of the people. Let us identify with that. That is the only effective course of action to be pursued. Standing under the socialist banner we seriously prejudice our own case.

"Alka-Seltzer always, for Indigestion"

Don't let Sour Stomach and Acid Indigestion keep you from enjoying the good things of life—get prompt, effective relief with that marvelous new product of Medical Science—

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No longer need you suffer with that disagreeable, uncomfortable, bloated feeling after meals. No longer need you refrain from eating or drinking the things you like because your stomach rebels. No longer need you endure the pain of Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Gas on the Stomach, Heartburn, Headaches and other common ailments caused by Excess Acidity.

Whenever any of these troubles bother you, just drop an Alka-Seltzer tablet in a glass of water and drink the pleasant-tasting solution it makes. Almost before you know it, your pain and discomfort will disappear. Yes, and Alka-Seltzer does more than just relieve pain—it also corrects the cause of your trouble.

There is nothing else on the market like Alka-Seltzer—nothing equal to it. Millions who have suffered from Stomach Troubles for years say it is the most marvelous preparation ever developed. It is guaranteed or your money is refunded.

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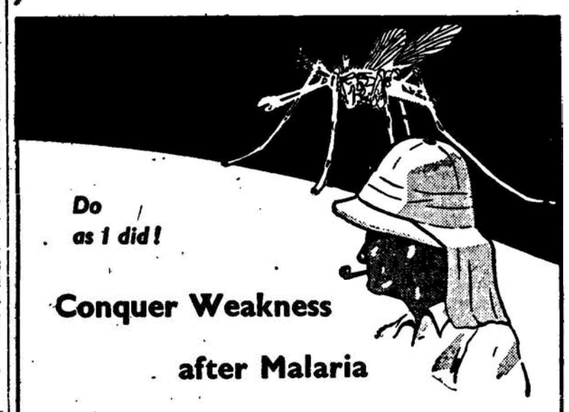

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Why Bajaj Filed Defamation Case

Lengthy Cross Examination On Tilak Swaraj Fund

NAGPUR, June 6.

An interesting case of alleged defamation is proceeding in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Wardha, in which the central figure is Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, a Congress leader and Treasurer of the Indian National Congress, who has filed a case against Editor, Printer and Publisher of a weekly newspaper, "Sawadhan", Nagpur.

Seth Jamnalal in the course of his plaint, stated that in several issues of the newspaper, "Sawadhan", articles were published concerning him which were defamatory and insulting.

The complainant divided the objectionable articles into five parts as follows:—

(1) The article says that on account of Bajaj's participating in the national movement he was not left even with a pie and that he has become a pauper and that whatever property is with him belongs to Bachharaj and Co.

(2) Bajaj has arranged his estate in such a manner that whatever he and the members of his family might do that will not affect the said Bachharaj and Co.

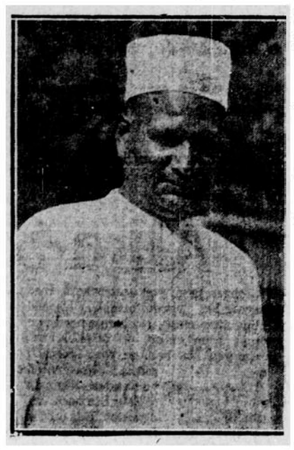
(3) Bachharaj and Co. comprises of Bajaj, his wife and son. By this the complainant feels that only these persons form the company and the company itself is a bogus thing.

(4) The site of Maganwadi, which is given to the All-India Village Industrial Association for khadi work, belongs to Bachharaj and Co., and that it does not belong to the Bajaj.

(5) The article in the newspaper suggests that the Maganwadi will continue during the life time of Mr. Gandhi and after him the whole extensive estate of Maganwadi will relapse to Bajaj.

The complainant, therefore, feels that the articles written intended to paint him as a very cunning and deceitful man and in the garb of "Desh Bhakti" (love for country) he has earned a large estate.

Mr. Bajaj says that it is quite false to say that he has no property and that the whole property belongs to Bachharaj and Co. Mr. Bajaj asserts that his property excluding the shares in the Bachharaj and Co. is worth about fifteen lakhs. This property has nothing to do with Bachharaj and Co. which came into existence sometime in 1927.



Jamnalal Bajaj.

Garb of Patriotism.

In the course of cross-examination by the Defence Counsel Seth Jamnalal said that he could not claim to know high class Marathi but reading through the articles published in "Sawadhan" he understood them to mean that in reality he was not a patriot but in the garb of patriotism he was deceiving people and making his own fortune.

In filing this complaint he had consulted his friends including Mr. Gandhi. He was Treasurer of the All-India Congress Committee and occupied this position often since the Congress met at Nagpur in 1920. He was a member of the All-India Congress Committee and Working Committee. He was also connected with All-India Village Industries Association and Treasurer of Gandhi Seva Sangh. He admitted that some persons who were among the Congress workers were indebted to him including Babu Rajendra Prasad. All his (Rajendra Babu's) estate is not mortgaged, but a part of it. It is something like possessory mortgage. Pandit Jawaharlal's money has also been deposited through him.

Further examined, Bajaj said that the policy of "Sawadhan" was anti-Congress that is to ridicule the Congressmen, to degrade them and destroy the good name of the Congress.

Mr. Gandhi and my friends were consulted before lodging this complaint. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai had also advised him to do the same. From the time he became a Congressman, he had followed the principle of truth and non-violence, as far as possible. If a Congressman became selfish to gain his personal ends, he thought, he was doing a wrongful act.

Asked further Bajaj said that during the boycott of courts programme by the Congress it was against the principle of the Congressman to offer defence in British Courts, except when he was accused of offences involving moral turpitude.

Tilak Fund

Seth Jamnalal, further examined, stated that the Tilak Swaraj Fund was started in 1921. The collections amounted to one crore including cash and other properties. He and either Ummar Sobhani or Chhotani (perhaps the latter) were the Treasurers. As far as he knew Sobhani did not misappropriate even a single pie of the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Chhotani was Treasurer for about two years.

Bajaj did not know if there were certain items of Tilak Swaraj Fund involved during the insolvency proceedings started against Chhotani. He did not remember if the auditor had objected to certain items of Tilak Swaraj Fund during the treasurership of Chhotani. Bajaj admitted that a person who goes to jail for his country but embezzles his country's money is not a "Deshbhakta" or a "Deshsewak." If a good man were to call the above-mentioned person unpatriotic, Bajaj believed, he will not be committing defamation according to him

No-Change Policy

When further asked by the defence counsel, Bajaj said that personally he still continued to believe in the "no change" policy of the Congress but as the circumstances did not suit the present state of the country for that programme the Congress had to permit council entry and he had to work for it.

Proceeding Bajaj said that the Congress President had announced that whosoever wants to inspect the accounts of the Tilak Swaraj Fund he could do so at the Bombay office of the Treasurer. Bajaj had further publicly announced that those who would criticize the Congress without inspecting the accounts with a view to bring the Congress in disrepute would be proceeded against in law court, if necessary.

These allegations about the Tilak Swaraj Fund were published in the newspapers, "Justice" of Madras, "Times of India," Bombay "Maratha" and "Kesari" of Poona by one Mahajan. "Justice" had apologised publicly while the writer in the "Times of India" and "Maratha" had not apologised, as far as he knew. He could not say if 25 lakhs of rupees out of the Tilak Swaraj Fund were given to the All-India Spinners Association. The Congress had published replies to the allegations in the newspapers regarding the alleged mismanagement of the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

Proceeding, in the course of his cross examination, Bajaj said that one Mr. Sopariwala was appointed auditor by the Congress during the first two years of the fund. He remembered that the auditor had objected that certain amounts in certain provinces were not accounted for and hence they should be adjusted. Bajaj recommended the action to be taken to the Working Committee in answer to those objections.

He had also asked the Working Committee to demand from the Provincial Committees a detailed account of all the expenditure incurred by them with special reference to the audit objections. The result of the enquiry was that in some places the Working Committee could satisfy the audit objections and in some places it could not.

After the publication of Mahajan's articles in the various newspapers there were discussions in the Working Committee and the position was explained by some of the workers like Messrs. C. Rajagopalachari and Mahadeo Desai and also the President of the Congress. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had given some replies to these allegations in the public meetings.

Congress had not as yet instituted cases against Mahajan and another correspondent "Pictura". Bajaj further said that the Working Committee had advanced a loan for Khadi work to one Badri Husain of Hyderabad but that money had not yet been recovered. He did not know if it had been written off. But it will have to be written off as Badri Husain and his surety are both dead. Bajaj admitted that he had filed a suit against Kotval and Damle for recovery of about two thousand rupees in 1929. He did not remember if the defence in the court in this case was to the effect that it was not his money and that the amount belonged to the Charka Sangh.

His contention was that the amount was advanced by his firm by way of loan while the defence contended that it was given as a loan first but was subsequently converted into a donation. The case was decided by arbitration later and the substance of the award was that Bajaj could not recover the amount from the defendant. It was his impression that in the award there was no connection with Charka Sangh. This amount was not debited to the Tilak Swaraj Fund after the dismissal of the suit.

He had no power to grant donations out of the Tilak Swaraj Fund of which he was the Treasurer. Bajaj further said agents do not send him reports of all the suits filed in his name and the results of the cases. He cannot say without seeing the accounts which are in the office of the All-India Congress Committee whether 55 lakhs of rupees out of the Tilak Swaraj Fund were earmarked for special purposes in or about the year 1925.

Concluding for the day, Seth Jamnalal said that there were cases in which the persons who donated the property to Tilak Swaraj Fund have retained their property to themselves, appropriated the profits of the property to themselves and did not credit the profits of the property to Tilak Swaraj Fund. He had placed the matter before the Working Committee and the Working Committee had taken actions against them.

The Court rose when the cross-examination of Bajaj had not been concluded and it will be resumed on June 14.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

On a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle, Mohamed Ebrahim, a native of Baroda, was awarded two months' rigorous imprisonment, by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court to-day.

A verdict of accidental death was returned to-day by the Bombay Coroner's Jury at the inquest on the body of Nanji Tukaram (55), residing at Dhobi Talao, who met with his death in the G. T. Hospital at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday last, following a fall from the 2nd floor of Kasar Building at Dhobi Talao.

For alleged 'satta' betting at the junction of Khetwadi Main Road and Charni Road late in the night of Saturday last, the Lamington Road police arrested Cursetji Burjorji and Khondiba Raknaji Bhan and placed them to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum. They were remanded in police custody till June 21.

In the crowded fish market at Erskine Road, a man felt something being "smoothly" removed from his inner coat pocket. Immediately, he searched it and found a wallet, containing Rs. 15-6 in cash, missing.

He saw, it was stated, a Muslim handing over the same wallet to another man. He rushed at him and, after overpowering him, handed him over to the police.

To-day, the suspect was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, charged with pickpocketting.

Pending further enquiries, he was remanded in police custody till June 21.

BOMBAY RIOT CASES

About 120 persons arrested on charges of breach of the orders of the Police Commissioner and the Chief Presidency Magistrate were put on remand at Worli Jail before Mr. W. K. Mankar, special Magistrate on Monday morning.

The suspects were ordered to be released on Rs. 200 (100 cash) each till June 19.

Later Mr. Mankar took up the cases arising out of the recent disturbances in the City at Mazagaon, Bombay. The Court premises were thronged with friends and relations of those arrested and the Police had made the same arrangements as on Saturday to prevent a rush inside the Court room.

In order to facilitate the execution of the bail orders, a special Court room was utilised by the staff. The largest number of arrests was made by the Dongri Police who had put under arrest as many as 47 during the week-end.

For alleged rioting and attempted murder, the C. I. D. rounded up twenty one persons from all over the City. They were remanded in custody till June 19.

The C. I. D. further arrested one Hacham son of Raitulla on a charge of rioting and murder at Two Tanks. He was also remanded into custody till June 19.

Cho Haw Wah, a Chinese hawker, arrested yesterday for contravention of the orders of the Commissioner of Police, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 by Mr. W. K. Mankar, on Monday afternoon.

Seven others were sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 40 to 50 for carrying knives.

Three persons arrested for breach of Curfew Order were bound over.

ALLEGED ABSCONDER SURRENDERS

Bhima Sitaram who, it is alleged had been absconding since September 1936, surrendered himself to the Byculla Police early this morning. He was placed before Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on charge of murder and rioting and was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 5,000 (Rs. 500 cash).

It is stated that the suspect along with 4 others set upon Ganpat Bapooji, a jobber in the New Kaiseri Hind Mills and assaulted him with sticks and lathis at Chinchpokli Cross Lane on September 10, 1936. Ganpat died in Hospital of injuries two days later.

The other four who were then arrested and tried at the Sessions Court, were sentenced to 2 years and 6 months R. I. each.

PROBLEM OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

Bengal Chief Minister On Cabinet's Programme

DINAJPUR, June 6.

Replying to addresses of welcome jointly presented by the Dinajur Municipality, District Board, the Anjuman Islamia and the scheduled caste community, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq Chief Minister of Bengal asked them to realise in the first place the far-reaching changes that had been brought about on April 1 and then condemn the Constitution or co-operate in making its working a success.

The introduction of free primary education, Mr. Huq added, was the most gigantic task before the Cabinet and it was busy discussing plans He doubted however, whether primary education could be offered free without taxation.

Other matters which were engaging their attention were secondary education, which should be overhauled with a view to turning out citizens ready and fit to shoulder responsibility and be of service to the country, the amendment of Bengal Tenancy Act and fixing a minimum price of jute.

Mr. Huq declared that the cabinet was of one mind and was bent upon the advancement of the country. Hindus getting justice from Muslim Ministers and Muslims from Hindus.—A. P.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Frontier Policy

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—My friend Mr. K. K. Malaviya's statement in the Press of May 22, on the Forward Policy in the Frontier beggars comment. We have hugged the chains of slavery so long that even the best of us unconsciously furnish proof of our intellectual bondage. However that may be, it ill-becomes a slave who is ostensibly restive under the rod to advocate the policy of enslaving a free and independent people. Mr. Malaviya may "believe" in the forward policy but I hope India does not and the Afridi, certainly not.

Reading the statement as a whole, it is not clear what Mr. Malaviya wants. He says "There are some people who think that the frontier tribes are being deprived of their independence. This is absurd." In the next breath. "We cannot leave the safety of the frontiers in the hands of the unorganised tribal people. It will not be foolish but a betrayal of the Indian interests to do so. These tribal areas even if they were to be created into semi-independent States could by no stretch of imagination serve the purpose of a buffer State."

Indeed the whole thing seems absurd. Pity it is mischievously so. Mr. Malaviya would not interfere with the independence of the frontier tribes, yet he would not leave the frontier in the hands of the tribal people. Even if thsy according to Mr. Malaviya's standard of civilisation become civilised and raised to the status of "semi-independent States" (whatever that may mean) yet it would be the betrayal of Indian interests—I suppose, not to subjugate or better still, exterminate them, since they could never by any stretch of imagination serve the purpose of a buffer state."

I fail to see what else Mr. Malaviya is pleading for if not an outright annexation of their territory which can have but one meaning for any people Slavery.

It is indeed amusing to read in his statement "The tragedy of the whole situation is that even the question of the frontier policy is looked at from Hindu and Muslim points of view although people have been good enough not to acknowledge or declare this." One cannot help admiring Mr. Malaviya's ingenuity of expression and the presentation of a faked national posture as a safety value. It will be a libel to say that the Hindu community agrees with him. It is time indeed that such pseudo-nationalism should be exposed by the pressure of public opinion, both Hindu and Muslim and it is with this purpose that I have cared to take notice of Mr. Malaviya's outburst.

Mr. Malaviya further wants that both North and South Waziristan should be "opened up." I confess my inability to understand the phrase. But if the meaning in Mr. Malaviya's dictionary is the same as in that of the Government of India, whose "milk and water" policy, by the way, he condemns, is Government of India, with or without the advice of Mr. Malaviya, not already engaged in this "opening up" procedure? Is not this precisely the cause of the Frontier trouble and of the rising of the Fakir of Ipi? Is it not precisely the cry of the tribes that this is a clear interference with their independence which they are resisting to their utmost? Isn't the construction of the road the main bone of contention between the tribes and the Government of India? Isn't this opening up,' or 'peaceful penetration' or 'forward policy,' whatever you call it gall to the brave Pathan?

Mr. Malaviya has referred to the kidnapping of Miss Ellis and other subsequent occurrences. There is no man who can or will support such crimes. They must not only be condemned in the strongest possible language but the criminals must also be severely punished. But individual acts of crime cannot be fastened on a people as a whole and used as a justification for annexing their territory, bombing them indiscriminately enslaving them and crushing their freedom and independence, which seems to be the camouflaged purport of Mr. Malaviya's views.

If Miss Mayo's generalisation in the social sphere is condemnable, as undoubtedly it is, it is ten thousand times more condemnable in the socio-political sphere to regard in general a people as a race of robbers and kidnappers because of a few criminals amongst them. Can prejudice and communalism go further than this absolute limit? Mr. Malaviya must realise that it is not a question of a Pathan or Rajput, a Hindu, Christian or a Muslim but one of a people and their freedom, whatever their religion.

It seems Mr. K. K. Malaviya is still obsessed by the ancient Afghan bogey. Surely the Pathans are not so inhuman and deserving of bondage as Mr. Malaviya thinks On the contrary they deserve a little consideration from Mr. Malaviya which I still believe he will not grudge them in his cool moments.

Without belittling the immense sacrifices of others I unhesitatingly say that the brave Pathans have suffered more in the cause of Indian nationalism than any group of people I know of. They have suffered long and in more ways than one. They went through worse when people this side of Peshawar were going through jails and yet remained peaceful and non-violent. Can even blind prejudice deny such people the elementary right to look after their own affairs and to form their own Government?

Indeed from Mr. Jawahar Lal Nehru's blank cheque to Mr. Malaviya's campaign of blood and thunder is a far cry.—Yours, etc.

M. H. FARUQI.

Allahabad.

The Congress & Dr Ambedkar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

After a pretty long spell of silence Dr. Ambedkar has delivered his post-Election oracle No. 2 on the futility of the Congress programme and the folly and machinations of the Congress ideology.

A bathetic change of scene, one must say. One means Oracle No. 1 which made the savant professor's reputation as a great constitutional world authority. When the doctor pronounced his verdict we trembled for the fate of the Congress and forthwith bet our last surviving coppers on the dark probables of the federal judgeship. We have lost.

Thus spake Dr. Ambedkar. But the oracle is remarkable, not for its Nietschean contemplationary excursions in the hills but for the stylistic terminology that the ex-Round Tabler has since cultivated. It marks a revolutionary change in the doctor's 1937 outlook. He attacks the Congress as a neo-proletarian in the name of the Indian proleteriate, which is growing fast through its embryonic stage and which expresses itself in the eloquence of a new Lenin.

No, not Lenin perhaps; poor old Lenin could never have hoped, in his whole life time to have reached up the heroic height of our doctor. A bourgeois by extraction, I mean Lenin, his technique of revolutionary activity was fundamentally different. He suffered from the chronic affliction of self-effacement so that even to-day we know more about his work than about his personality if it is not already absorbed in that work.

The Congressn are, of course, much less heroic and regrettably logical. They point out that the doctor's political career does not carry much conviction about his proletarian messiahdom and, even if it did, there is nothing to prevent him from replacing the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Why should he count on a problematic and empirically hypothetical split in the Congress ranks and label that organisation as untouchable? They demand.

Did not the prophets of British imperialism count on that much-wished for and sighed after split in the Congress ranks? After all, the doctor is echoing the fervent sentiment that is already too "demode?" The doctor may well praise his party and himself as the leader of that party in the absence of any impartial agency of complimentation doing the honours of the toast. But what does it come to?

It is quite tiresome to reply to this argument and all we can do is to deprecate logic as a major vice of the bourgeois.—Yours etc.,

"X."

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. 'World Affairs' a talk by H. Wickham Steed. 8 The Torquay Municipal Orchestra. 9 Musical-hall Stars. 9-10 'John Londoner at Home' an evening with some of his many and various acquaintances. Presented by Pascoe Thornton. 9-40 The News and Announcements. Greenwich Time Signal at 10 p.m. 10 The Wynford Reynolds Octet. 10-15 Military Marches.

Bombay Programme

8-30 a.m. Some Songs (Marathi) Miss Mane. 8-40 Talk (Gujerati) "Schools and Careers" No. 1, Survey of modern conditions, by S. U. Shukla. 8-55 Gujerati Songs Baburao Oza, assisted by the Orchestra. 9-30 Close down.

12 Noon, Indian music (recorded). 1 p.m. Available Market rates and announcements. "Madame Est Servie" My Ideal Lunch Hour Programme, suggested by a Follower of Epicurus.

6 p.m. The News in Marathi. 3-5 "For Children" by Aunt Marion and Uncle Gorgonzola. 6-30 To the Bhumijan, a programme arranged for the villager. 7-30 The Cocktail Hour. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9 Talk (English) "I Come out" No. 4, by Monsieur Petit Dutaille. 9-15 The News. 9-30 "Gokul-Geet." An Orchestral Melody by the AIR Artists. 9-45 "Arabic Airs" the VUB Indian Orchestra. 10 Songs Sentimental, Ratan Bai with Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kcs.

7 a.m. Shrimad Bhagwad Gita (Text and translation). 7-15 Indian music (recorded). 7-35 Ghulam Farid. 8-5 Sarangi solo by Ghulam Sabir. 8-10 Kumari Jaswant Kaur classical and light music. 8-40 1st News (Hindustani). 8-50 1st News (English).

6-30 p.m. AIR Orchestra Durga. 6-40 Qawwali by Ghulam Farid, assisted by AIR artists. 7 Sarod and Sitar. 7-10 Kumari Jaswant Kaur classical music. 7-30 'For Villagers Only' (Delhi market rates & Time signal at 8 p.m.) 8-15 Talk (Hindustani) "Readings." 8-30 Ghulam Farid. 8-50 Kumari Jaswant Kaur classical and light music. 9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Talk (English) "Close Ups" No. 4, Indian Merchants' Chamber, by J. N. Sahni. 10 John Fould's Instrumental Combination.

Harwood League

Convincing Victory For Cheshire Regiment

WESTCOTT SCORES FIVE GOALS IN DEADLY FORM

BOMBAY, Monday.

Monday's game, in the first division, of the Harwood League Football, which was played between the Cheshire Regiment and the Royal Artillery, Colaba, at the Cooperage, resulted in a convincing victory for the former by a big margin of 6 goals without a reply.

OUTSTANDING WESTCOTT.

A feature of the match was the outstanding display of Westcott, the Cheshires centre-forward, who alone had the honour of scoring five goals. He possesses a remarkable control on the ball and it was a treat to watch him breaking through a host of defenders everytime he scored. The way he combined with Keegans, the inside-right, and fed his wings, which helped to open out the game and consequently made openings, was a lesson to the local players. One can easily single out Westcott as the best centre-forward seen in the League so far.

It was one of the most peculiar games witnessed in Bombay for a long time as the big margin of score of 6 goals to nil was not the true indication of the run of play. The Gunners from Colaba had an almost equal share of the exchanges in both the halves but in striking contrast to the winners they proved to be very poor in finishing.

THE GAMES.

The Game was hardly in progress for five minutes when Westcott the Cheshires' centre-forward, opened their account, converting a timely pass by Keegans the inside-right.

For twelve minutes after this, the exchanges were fairly even, but the Gunners failed to utilise the couple of chances that came their way in this period.

3 GOALS IN 5 MINUTES.

In the 17th minute from the start, Westcott doubled the "score, this time, getting past the opposing centre-half and the two backs, all on his own, he went on to beat the Colaba custodian with a clever shot.

The third and the fourth goal followed soon after, Keegans, and Westcott again, the Winner's inside-right and centre-forward, respectively, being responsible for them, the Cheshires thus scoring three goals in five minutes to cross over with a lead of 4 goals to nil.

TWO GOALS IN SECOND HALF.

It was almost the same tale in the second half, midway through which, the Colaba Artillerymen were attacking strongly. They had the better of the play for some time but as mentioned above they lacked finish and once again wasted several opportunities that came their way.

Towards the end the Winners again exerted their superiority and Westcott was once again instrumental in scoring two spectacular goals, to complete his individual five and the total six.

The Cheshires left the field Winners by a huge margin of 6 goals to nil.

THE RESULT.

CHESHIRE REGIMENT ...6 Goals.
R. A. COLABA .....Nil.

THE TEAMS WERE.

CHESHIRE REGIMENT: Rigby; Slack and Barnes; Jones, Teece and Harding; Powell, Keegans, Westcott, Higgins and Bell.

R. A. COLABA: Smith; Turner and Wilkes; Collins, McDermott and Thorley; Lord, Galliers, Rourke, Collet and Perry.

REFEREE:—Mr. Ridley.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bombay City vs. Bombay United kick-off 6 p.m.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hi Vaishak Vad 30, 1993
Mu Rabi-ul-Avval 28, 1305
Pa Pha 6, 1306
Hi 11-41; 23-18
Lo 4-42; 17-41
Su 6h. 1m.
Su 7h. 15m.

Mun Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

dnesday, June 9.

Kingsthday Banks closed.

SVK LEAGUE VOLUNTEER CORPS

The bi-weekly parade will be heldorrow (Wednesday) instead of on day, at the Head Quarters at 6-30 .

VEERA FREE NIGHT OOL, FORT, BOMBAY

Tnnual Athletic Sports will be held the Cooperage (W. I. F. A. Gro to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 (S.T.)

ME ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Twill be a meeting at the Myoreciation premises to-morrow (Wday), at 5-30 when Sriman T. T. ma, Editor, "Viswakarnataka" andut Muduvedkar Krishna Rao of war, will address the members. At p.m. there will be Musical concer Vidwan Chintanpally Venkatard Party.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Ba Sree Sreenivasacharya Swami Nedunderu will conduct discouon "Sreemad Bhagavad Geeta" to-ow (Wednesday) in the Samaj Hs 8-30 a.m.

3U PANALAL JAIN HIGH SCHOOL

Of 21 students sent up for the Mr by the Babu Panalal Jain Hichool, 20 have come out successfuing a percentage of 95 per cent pa as against the University perce of 33.6.

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL

following record of the school in thatriculation examination is issued publication:—

upils were sent up. 46 were succes, thus securing nearly 80 per ceUniversity percentage being nearly D. J. Nerurkar stood third in tPresidency. P. R. Pusalkar stood n in the Presidency.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Holy Terror". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15 and 7-15 p.m
EMPIRE—"History is Made at Night" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Espionage". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Raven". Daily at 5 and 7 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Journey's End" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The President". Daily at 5, and 7-30 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha". Daily at 5-15 and 7-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 3-30 and 6 p.m.
PLAZA—"Sita Haran" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Quality Street." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar". Daily at 3 and 6 p.m
WEST END—"Insaf". Daily at 5 and 7-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and unregistered Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai per s.s. "Conte Rosso" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 8th instant instead of as previously notified.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P and O Mail steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from London of 27th ultimo arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

The "Ranchi" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m the same day.

KARNATAK SANGH

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay Mr. N. S. Rajapurohit, the well-known Historical Research Scholar and Hon. Gen. Secretary of the Karnatak Historical Research Society, Dharwar, will deliver a lecture in Kanarese on the "Ancient Glory of Karnatak" to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sangh premises 8, Dwarkadas Mansions, Benham Hall Lane, Bombay.

RIDDLE FOR BOMBAY POLICE

Bus Driver's Story Of Dead Body Dumped In Ditch

After a lapse of a week, the story of a bus driver driving an almost empty bus save for a corpse of a toddy shop servant, stated to be a victim of the communal disturbance in the City, was revealed on Monday.

It appears the driver of the bus finding the body from a considerable distance from the city, got frightened and tearing at a fast speed on his way to Poona—to which destination he has been employed for a regular service—dumped the body in a ditch at Chowk, a village near Karjat.

The City Police got scent of this. They are now confronted with a puzzle as to how the body came to be deposited in the bus.

The name of the stabbed victim appears to be Gopal Rama, and it is believed that he must have been stabbed at Play House on the first day of the riot. The bus on that night started from Duncan Road—at a considerable distance from the supposed spot of attack.

The Bombay C.I.D. in conjunction with the Maharbourie Police are making investigations in the matter.

NATIONAL TRADES UNION FEDERATION

Protest Against Mudie Committee Report

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the National Trades Union Federation was held on Sunday last at 4 p.m. in Soman, Building, Girgaum, Mr. S. C. Joshi presiding. The draft of the memorandum to be submitted to the Interim Ministry on its Labour programme was discussed at length and unanimously approved

The Committee then passed the following resolution on the Mudie Committee report:—

This Committee strongly protests against the unwarranted and unjustified aspersion cast against the outsiders working in the Unions of Employees. It is the considered opinion of this Committee that the outsiders who have been taking part in the conduct of the affairs of the Trade Unions affiliated to the National Trades Union Federation in general and those who are conducting the affairs of the B. N. Railway Union in particular have been doing so quite disinterestedly strictly on Trade Union lines in the best interest of the workers.

The Committee dispersed after a vote of thanks to the president.

BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM Co. Ltd.

The Secretary of the Bombay Shareholders' Association writes:

With reference to the announcement regarding the resignation of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons as London Managers of the above Company from 20th May 1937, the Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Company inquiring of the reasons for the resignation and stressing the desirability of issuing a circular to Shareholders setting forth the circumstances which had led to the resignation.

The Committee are now informed by the Company that the London Management had been absorbed in the recently created office of the General Manager to which Mr. A. P. Faickney who was in the Company's employ for 15 years and who until recently was the General Manager in Burma had been appointed. The Directors, whilst regretting that this has involved the retirement of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, have expressed the hope that this may result in economics in the cost of the Company's administration which are most desirable in view of the continued rate war in India, the unremunerative price the Company is obtaining for its products and the continued excessive taxation by the Indian Government.

PUPILS OWN SCHOOL

Creditable Result In Matric Exam.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Monday.

The Matriculation examination results of the Bombay University for the Vile Parle Schools, I am given to understand does credit to the two institutions for their good performance. I understand that the percentage secured by the Pupils Own School of Mr. Jahangir Vakil comes to 85 per cent. and that by the Gokhalibai P. P. School nearly approaches that percentage i.e. 80 per cent.

JUHU TRAGEDY.

I understand that to-day at about 6 a.m. the passers—by near the Juhu creak found a dead body. The police were immediately informed and the body was identified as that of the Parsee Youth who was reported to be drowned yesterday. The body was removed for the inquest after which it was handed over to the unfortunate parents.

FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH

Deccan States' People Form Committee To Assert Elementary Right

(From Our Correspondent.)

KUDCHI.

(Belgaum), June 6.

The eleventh session of the Deccani States' Peoples' Conference concluded its session at midday to-day after passing about a dozen resolutions. Sjt N. V. Gadgil supporting the resolution condemning the Federation scheme said that the scheme had been evolved by the British statesmen with a view to preserve the foreign dominion over India. He said that although personally he favoured the abolition of the Indian States, he desired to bring it to the notice of the states subjects that they were in fact the owners of the State and its ruler their representative

The conference by another resolution expressed its resolve not to help Britain in case of another world war. It also clamoured for the elementary right of speech being asknowledged in the States and appointed a committee to secure that right.

A resolution condemning the Deccan-Hyderabad State administration was also passed.

A number of resolutions dealing with the local grievances of the subjects of many of the States were also passed at the Conference.

In his concluding address at the Conference Sjt. K. F. Nariman exhorted the States subjects to take courage, be a bit sacrificing, wake up and take to active work immediately. He implored them not to abhor jail life. Last but not least he wished to stress the point that the next session of this conference should meet in some State and not in the British territory like the present one.

The session concluded with "Vande Mataram" after invitation for the next session of the conference had been extended by and accepted from Kundagol, a taluq place in the Jamkhandi State.

INDIAN FILMS FOR VENICE

"Tukaram" & "President" For International Exhibition

BOMBAY, June 7.

The Special Sub-Committee of the Motion Picture Society of India appointed to select film to represent this country at the 5th International Exhibition of Cinematographic Art, Venice have decided to send the "President" produced by the New Theatres Ltd., Calcutta, and "Sant Tukaram" of the Prabhat Film Company Poona.

As it is well-known, the one portrays the industrial and social aspect of modern India while the other deals with a well-known chapter in the religious history of the country.

The International Exhibition commences its fifth session on August 10, 1937.—United Press.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

Working In Bombay

The contents of the "Labour Gazette" for April are briefly as follows:—

The working class cost of living index number for April 1937 (July 1914 as 100) was 104 in Bombay the same as in the preceding month. Total index number for all food articles was 96 the same as in March.

The cost of living for March in Ahmedabad (average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100) was 73, one point less than in the preceding month and of Sholapur (with January 1928 as 100) 72 a decline of one point from the preceding month's.

There were five industrial disputes in March 1937 involving 3,742 work people and a time loss of 62,484 working days. Of these, two were in Bombay, two at Ahmedabad and one at Gokak.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

The gross amount of compensation awarded in lump sums in all the 55 cases disposed of in the Presidency was Rs. 16,830 as against 18,510 in the previous month. Of these 55 cases, nine were in respect of fatal accidents, two of temporary disablement, 43 of permanent partial disablement and one case was of permanent total disablement.

The total number of injured workmen in respect of whom compensation was claimed during the month was 55, 53 of whom were adult males and two adult females.

Pochkhanawala Improving

Only Low Condition Of Heart Causes Anxiety

BOMBAY, Monday.

General improvement is noted in the condition of Sir Sorab Pochkhanawala, to-day although last evening his condition gave rise to considerable anxiety.

The temperature this morning had dropped to 102 degrees, but there still remains his weak heart, which has kept the doctors in constant attendance at the patient's bedside.

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" was informed this morning at "Bennabista" the residence of Sir S. Pochkhanawala, that the patient was rallying under treatment and although the condition of the heart was still low, yet the patient showed remarkable power of endurance.

The wound is healing up nicely and there is no anxiety on this score.

JAMNADAS PROPHESIES

"Scoffers Will Turn Appreciators," He Says At Ministers' Dinner

"We are in the same position as a multimillionaire who does not know where to take his next meal. The Finance Ministers of the various provinces in India between them raise more than 80 crores of rupees and here we are going round with the hat in hand. That is the position of the Provinces under the Government of India Act" declared the Hon. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Finance Minister of Bombay, at a dinner he gave at the Hotel Majestic on Monday evening.

Sir J. P. Srivatsava, Finance Minister of the United Provinces, Sir Syed W. A. Rizvi, of Assam C.P. Sir Mohamed Saddullah of Assam, and the other Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries, who have come to attend the Ministers' Conference, were the guests of the evening. Among local celebrities were the members of the Bombay Cabinet, Dr. E. Moses the Mayor of Bombay, the Sheriff, Sir A. G. Gray, Sir Jamshetji Jeejibhoy, Sir Govindrao Pradhan and others.

The dinner was wholly vegetarian and toasts were drunk in aerated waters.

AN ILL OMEN?

A waiter came flitting along the smooth floor, laden with crockery, He fell with a crash and the floor was littered with broken China. "It is an ill omen" whispered some of the guests. But the whisper did not reach the centre of the table, where the host and the chief guests sat. The conversation flowed, the courses were served and they drank to the success of the Bombay Ministry.

JAMNADAS PROPHESIES.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in proposing the toast of the guests paid a compliment to their selfless service and devotion to duty, which was responsible for their having come here over long distances. They had met to pool their ideas and resources and in spite of the diversity of conditions prevailing all over India, the Conference had been of great help. Mr. Mehta prophesied that when the schemes evolved by the Conference were put into operation, even those who had been scoffing at the Ministry would begin to appreciate them.

Sir J. P. Srivatsava thanking Mr. Mehta for his great kindness and courtesy, said that they had to raise some money for their scnemes but could not touch the masses. He acknowledged that Bombay had given them a lead in the matter and hoped that they would be able to refute the charge that they had accepted office for no public reason.

Sir Mohamed Sadullah proposed a toast to the health and success of the Bombay Ministry.

A BARONET'S COMPLAINT.

Sir Jamshetji Jeejibhoy in a speech thanking the host, referred to Mr. Mehta's Panvel speech and said that that speech had made him as popular as a crossword puzzle. He complimented Mr. Mehta on his suavity, affability, agility alacrity and a long string of other "ities"—too long to record. He complained, however, that Mr. Mehta's activities were making him (the speaker) a very poor man.

And when Mr. Mehta said, "I don't want to tax your patience," Sir Jamshetji retorted. "That is the only thing you have left untaxed." Mr. Mehta remarked that he had cast longing looks at Sir Jamshetji's millions and hoped he would pay up without any protest.

The party broke up amidst such pleasantries and cheers.

EVERY WEEK DAY, A WEEK END!

The publicity and advertising Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway writes:—

By no stretch of imagination can a week-end be considered to commence on a Tuesday or a Wednesday and yet odd as it may seem, the B. B. & C. I. Railway have performed the impossible and turned every week day into a week-end!! The Railway is advertising cheap first and second class fares between Bombay and Ahmedabad. These fares are those quoted usually for week-ends but nothing daunted the Railway evidently believe that there will be more traffic offering if they reduce the price of tickets. The spirit of enterprise appears to be in the air and it only remains now for the Bombay and Ahmedabad people to take advantage of these tickets which are available for five days and which should go a long way to giving assistance to business interests in the Presidency's two great cities.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN).

The Suburbs have taken to Safety First propaganda in earnest these days. In addition to the Mahim Causeway Skull and Cross-Bones warning, the Bandra Police daily parade the streets advising the people to keep to the pavements or to the extreme right side of the road. The motor with the loudspeaker attachment still broadcasts safety advice to motorists and pedestrians.

The Suburban schools have also taken up the cause. I understand that another Safety School Patrol is soon to be formed. This will be the second of its kind in India. The St. Andrew's Boys' High School, Bandra, is always taking the lead in the suburbs; and one feels sure that these citizens of to-morrow will make as good a job of this Safety Patrol as they have done with every other enterprise they have undertaken.

If the boys of this school excel in extra-curricular work, they are no less efficient in their studies; for St. Andrew's has the privilege of boasting two University Scholarships, the Ebrahim Nurdin Scholarship and R. M. Sayani Testimonial Scholarship won in the recent Matriculation examination. Complaints against the usual 'slaughter of the innocents' are still warm on the lips of the public; and it is, therefore, all the more creditable that this school in the suburbs should have won two scholarships, besides claiming the highest total among Bandra schools.

FOR A CATHOLIC CAUSE.

St. Anne's Chapel, situated on a portion of Palli Hill, at Bandra, now stands in splendour. The rebuilding of this Chapel took quite a long time and money for this purpose came from the proceeds of various activities.

Some enterprising youths of Sherly, Rajan, Palli and Chimu have decided to stage a comedy in three acts and the proceeds of this play are to be utilised in buying a new set of vestments for the Chapel.

"L'avare" is the French name of this play or "The Miser," is one of the best comedies ever acted on the stage. It is one of the best works of the well-known author "Moliere.'

This is the play that is being staged by the enterprising youths of the four villages to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. in St. Joseph's Convent School Hall, Bandra.

DANCE AT ANDHERI.

On Saturday night was held the final dance programme of the suburbs before the coming of the monsoon.

The 'Jolly Boys' Club' of Andheri, held a dance at the Basil Gomes' Hall, which saw a crowd of suburban dancers.

The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and buntings and looking at the gathering it seemed that the dancers thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

There were many prizes given away for various competitions, but the most exciting of all those was the coupon tag. The first prize for this was won by Miss Lizzie Baptist and the second prize by Miss Collet Baptist.

BOMBAY CONGRESS M. L. A.'s

To Meet On June 19

A meeting of the members of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislature will be held in Bombay, on Saturday June 19, when the draft constitution of the Party will be discussed and adopted, besides other matters.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

ings at Victoria Terminus on and f April 1, 1937:—

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
ss Mail	6 00	22 00
war and Lucknow press	6 15	23 00
tta Mail via gpur	7 30	17 50
tta Mail via heoki	8 15	20 55
ss Express	10 10	15 0
an Queen (on Mon's only)	10 30	
an Queen (on Fri's only)		17 15
a Mail	10 25	17 30
ab Mail	11 00	18 55
ur Express	14 55	21 5
a Fast Passenger	17 0	11 50
a Express	19 24	8 15
abad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

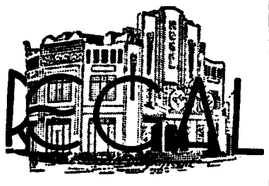
Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from May 25, 1937:—

Trains	Arr. H.M	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 55	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 20
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 10	8 55
"The Flying Ranee"	9 47	
"The Flying Ranee" daily On Saturdays		18 5 15 10

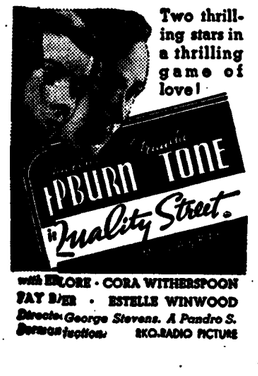
ir ELLY KADOORIE 'SCHOOL

he Charity Performance in abf the school of Hannah and se sons fixed for Tuesday. th8th June, has owing to the Cew Order been postponed sidle."

(8500)



D.Y AT 4, 6-30, & 10 P.M.



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AY B ER · ESTELLE WINWOOD
Director George Stevens. A Pandro S.
Berman Production RKO-RADIO PICTURE

NEED FOR WOMEN'S EDUCATION

Brilliant Purdah Party At Jogeshwari

On Saturday last the Ismail College Gymkhana at Jogeshwari was the scene of a brilliant purdah party given by Miss Kulsum Abdulkarim Suraiya in celebration of the success of Miss Amina Haji Abu Mitha at the Matriculation examination of the Muslim University, Aligarh. The function was fully representative of some of the most prominent Parsi, Hindu, Memon, Khoja, and other Muslim families of Bombay and was presided over by Begam Bazlur Rehman.

The proceedings commenced with a speech from Miss Suraiya in which, after laying stress on the commandments of the Holy Prophet relating to the acquisition of learning and the efforts made by the late Sir Sayyid Ahmad to put them into practice, she congratulated Miss Mitha on her success.

Miss Fatima Siddiqui then delivered a lecture on 'Female Education,' in which she emphasised its need for the Muslim community.

In reply, Miss Mitha expressed her thanks for the honour done to her and exhorted Muslim ladies to acquire education.

In summing up the proceedings, Begam Rehman expressed her satisfaction at the increasing number of educated girls in the Memon Community.

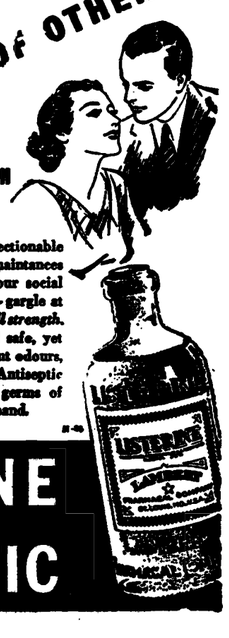
After a vote of thanks to the chair, the guests partook of refreshments and the gathering dispersed at a late hour.

THE EXCELSIOR
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

GRAND NEW SONGS!

Avoid CRITICISM OF OTHERS
KEEP YOUR BREATH PURE, SWEET



• Nothing is more objectionable than bad breath. It causes friends and acquaintances to shun you. It affects your popularity, your social standing. Place yourself beyond suspicion—gargle at least twice daily with Listerine Antiseptic, *full strength*.

Listerine Antiseptic is safe, mild and safe, yet extremely effective. It destroys all unpleasant odours, leaves the breath sweet and pure. Listerine Antiseptic guards against disease, too—destroys the germs of mouth and throat. Keep a bottle always on hand.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1937

THE BEST WAY

The conference of Finance Ministers which began its session yesterday at the Secretariat has for its main object to find out the ways and means to finance the programmes which the Provincial Governments have undertaken. It is a hard task, indeed, that confronts the Ministers. For while, on the one hand, the boosting of Provincial autonomy has raised high expectations of economic amelioration and reforms in various directions, the present sources of revenue at the disposal of Government are utterly inadequate for the purpose. Those Ministers, therefore, who found it easy to put on paper various schemes of reform do not find it quite so easy to get the necessary revenue. They naturally feel themselves called upon, though they will not admit the fact, to make bricks without straw. They feel that provincial autonomy puts heavy responsibilities upon them without ensuring the ways and means to discharge them.

Ways And Means

In his presidential speech Mr. Jamnadas Mehta pointed out how the Central Government had the monopoly of all the most fruitful and elastic sources of revenue, such as income tax, customs, excise on salt, matches and sugar, while the provinces had to content themselves with sources incapable of any expansion. Nay, some of the provincial taxes like those on land and liquor are bound to yield a progressively diminishing revenue during the next few years. Even the interim Ministry of Bombay has promised a reduction in the land tax and accepted prohibition as its goal. Ordinarily, therefore, it will be a pretty hard task to maintain the present level of revenue, let alone raising it. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta discussed all the four possible ways of finding the requisite finance, namely, retrenchment, borrowing, assignment of the income tax under section 138 of the Government of India Act, and new taxation. He dismissed the first two ways as being impracticable in the present circumstances, did not see "the slightest probability of our getting any of our shares of income tax in the immediate future," and pitched upon fresh taxation as the only feasible method of finding the necessary finance, at any rate for the present.

End The Constitution

We shall not discuss here Mr. Mehta's views on borrowing and the assignment of the income tax. But we do not see why retrenchment is out of the question in Bombay. It is true that salaries below Rs. 200 cannot in fairness be reduced. But even apart from insisting upon a voluntary cut in the highest salaries protected by the Statute, even a 10 per cent. reduction in the intermediate salaries can yield according to Mr. Mehta's own calculation lakhs of rupees, which is certainly not a negligible sum. Moreover, why should not the Ministers insist upon a voluntary cut being accepted by those who get the highest salaries, refusing to accept Ministerial responsibility if the suggestion is not accepted? We fear there is less scope for fresh taxation just at present, though it is obvious that in the event of its being found unavoidable only those should be called upon to bear the extra burden who can do it without a hardship. Altogether the Ministers must have already realised, though they will never admit it, that the new Constitution is a huge white elephant and that the best way to mend the situation is to end the Constitution itself.

Reserve Bank And Co-operative Reorganisation

The Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India has recently published a Bulletin containing the report of the working of a co-operative banking union at Kodinar in the Baroda State. There is also a summary of the suggestion that a study of the particular form of co-operative organization described in the report offers for the guidance of co-operators in other parts of the country. At a time when almost in every province in India the need for revivification and reorganization of the co-operative movement has become insistent the publication of the Bulletin should be helpful in placing before the co-operative world, as well as others interested in planned economic development, schemes of reconstruction based on the experience of successful efforts in some parts of the country.

The Kodinar Co-operative Banking Union is not a novel type of organization; for it has prototypes in almost all provinces of India. The main features of the organization are these: The unit of development is a compact area such as a 'taluka', where agricultural or economic conditions are more or less uniform and where those in charge of the organization can enjoy close touch with the local population. Secondly, while the day to day administration is in charge of a competent and qualified staff, the direction and control are provided by committees drawn from the elected representatives of the constituent rural co-operative societies which alone comprise the membership of the organization. Lastly, both the central organization and the primary units do not confine their attention to the provision of credit but also extend their activities to all the economic needs of rural life. The Co-operative Union interests itself in the supply of seeds, manure, implements and other requisites of the agricultural industry, the improvement of agricultural methods, the promotion of subsidiary occupation and cottage industries, and the joint sale of the local agricultural and industrial products. In addition, the Union also interests itself in the education of the members of its constituent societies in the principles and practice of co-operation and exercises supervision over the working of the societies. Co-operative banking unions in other parts of India have not achieved the same measure of success as is apparently the case at Kadinar. It may be that some factors that contributed to success at Kodinar such as the careful choice of suitable personnel were absent elsewhere, which leads one to conclude that it may be unwise to generalize from a single illustration. As the main need of the movement is to put the agriculturist in a balanced economy, all attempts at reorganization should be directed towards this end. The form of co-operative structure recommended possesses this merit that it aims at remedying some of the factors responsible for causing a disequilibrium in the budget of the agriculturist. Most co-operators, and some other students of economics as well, have been too apt to think of the problem of rural stagnation as one primarily of cheap credit and debt redemption. Indebtedness is merely a symptom and not the disease, while if the basis of rural economy is unsound it is difficult to devise a system of cheap credit that can impart to it the element of stability. The Bulletin published by the Reserve Bank may be welcomed inasmuch as it indicates some of the practical measures which are necessary if the co-operative movement even in its limited sphere, is to put the agriculturist in a surplus economy.

SCOUTING IN INDIA

Dominated By Officials

(By Dr. N. S. Hardikar).

The Scout movement outside India is a popular organization, managed and carried on by private bodies in other countries. "In England and U. S. A., it would seem that a large number of Army Officers in service and retirement, clergymen and men of all walks of life, industrial, commercial and others have taken to scouting. It is only recently that public schools, universities and other institutions have come in . . Scouting therefore was scarcely a School Master's job in the West, at any rate, till recently. But the School Masters dominate the ranks of Scout Masters in India" ("Scouting in India"). In England and America the motive force, the feeling of nationalism is behind this movement. But in India, it lacks that spirit, force and vigour necessary to rouse the nation to its full activity. It is not meant to build up New India but it is anti-nationalist in spirit and imperialist in its tendency. In an independent country, the Scout movement aims to make the boys love their country, live for national aspirations, fight for the national flag and die for the national honour. In India, it is wanting in that most essential ingredient, the national spirit.

The Scout movement has been taken up as an experiment in education in many countries. It has been considered that Scouting supplements school education, —the instruction given within the four walls of a class room.

In countries like Germany, Russia, Italy, etc which have lately come out of the old chaos to rebuild their nations, the Governments have taken this movement entirely into their hands. They direct and control even the minutest activity of the youths so that they (the youths) might be full blooded nationalists in building up their respective countries

Not Popular In India.

The position of the Scout movement in India is very peculiar. In theory it is a popular movement. Practically however it is run as a section of the educational department of the Government. It has failed to get the public support and sympathy as it does not cater to the aspirations of the awakened India. The Government has taken it up and has forced it on the country through the educational institutions, the best medium to popularise their imperialistic ideals among the youths. Scouting seems to grow steadily because it has the support of the Government; otherwise, it would have disappeared from the country long ago as it failed to grip the Indian mind.

The educational policy of a nation always depends upon its political aims and ideals. In Germany, the aim of the Nazi education is to make every German a Nazi; in Russia, the aim of the Communist education is to make every Russian a Communist. Similar is the case in the Fascist Italy.

All independent countries have definite aims and purposes of life and they are preparing their youths towards that end giving them education and training fitted for that purpose. In India the educational policy of the Government from the very beginning is "to supply the Government with servants to whose probity it might with increased confidence commit offices of trust" and also "to form a class of persons Indian in blood and colour but English in, tastes, in opinions, in morals and intellect". This policy of the British Government in India will speak for itself about the aim of the British Rule in India.

A Show.

The very system of our education is pronounced to be defective and harmful for the growth of New India. What hopes then can there be in the Scout Movement which is a handmaid of such educational system? It has been tied to the Educational Department, as an appendix for so many years. But looking to the results of Scouting as practised in schools and in other institutions one will find so much of waste of money time and energy without any gain worth mentioning. It is merely a show! a farce!!

Generally every school maintains a troop or two as the educational departments have taken Scouting under their official wings. and persuasion which amounts to pressure is exercised by them

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5.)

Our London Letter

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Ministerial Changes And Reaction To Them

LONDON, May 29.
(By Air Mail).

The post-Coronation celebrations have almost come to the end. The city which was until last week draped with flags and buntings and covered with floodlights for the night revellers is coming back to normal. The signal was given by the City which was the first place in the Metropolis to say good-bye to all the decorations. The revellers are also few in numbers and we read less of the police prosecutions for drunkenness and disorderly behaviour in the streets of London.

Curiously enough, when such was the quiet exit of the Coronation gaieties, the busmen have once again come on the scene. After three weeks of "down tools," the buses started the run yesterday. We see less, or almost nothing, of those mobilised bicycles on a grand scale, nor are the Underground railways overcrowded with passengers. The people who complain of the early resumption of the bus service are the taxi-men who were until Thursday night reaping a rich harvest at the cost of the great number of visitors who are gradually leaving the country for their home towns and more so for Paris to visit the International Exhibition.

Girl Pickpockets

Of course, there is a small community in the heart of London, which too is very disappointed by the sudden resumption of the bus service. The pickpockets find no scope for their activities. Some of them who got themselves initiated into the art of picking pockets of railway passengers, included a number of pretty young girls. This gang of pretty pickpockets was working on the Underground stations during the rush hours. They were gathering a rich harvest during the extra heavy Tube crowds. The Tube officials found it very difficult to catch the blonde or platinum headed pretty girls though a stream of complaints about stolen wallets, cut purses and lost watches and chains had reached their headquarters. The Tube detectives are fairly acquainted with the men pickpockets, who could not possibly make hauls on the Underground trains. However, the Tube officials are breathing a sigh of relief. They had never heard of girls and women playing the role of pickpockets until the bus strike discovered them. They did not know their faces, so the girl pickpockets found it very easy to mingle with the crowds and pick on some prosperous-looking visitor. But now, these new recruits to the professional pickpocketing have bid good-bye to the Underground railway stations.

New Cabinet

Obviously, this has been a week of walk in and walk out. Mr. Baldwin walked out of No. 10, Downing-street and its new tenant has decided to walk in only when the ex-Prime Minister clears his books, papers and couple of briar pipes that have been hanging on the wall for a couple of years. But in this "changing of the guard" at No. 10, the new Prime Minister has not overlooked to preserve the "National" character of the Government, which is apparently necessary to fool the electorate. By promoting to the Cabinet rank on the retirement of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Earl De la Warr, Mr. Chamberlain has succeeded in maintaining the National Labour strength.

One thing that goes to the credit of the new Prime Minister is the promptness with which he has rearranged his Ministry. Cabinet, and junior posts at one go. Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin, as it is not difficult to remember, went on with the job of reshuffling for a considerable time and Fleet Street was not slow in using the familiar jargon "reconstruction" for a few weeks.

Hoare's Many Roles

The most surprising and until Thursday night unexpected change in the Cabinet is the removal of Sir Samuel Hoare from the Admiralty House to be head of the London police in Downing-street. Perhaps by the time Sir Samuel ascends the steps of No. 10, after Mr. Neville Chamberlain, as it is expected, he, in spite of being a clever skater on the ice, might feel considerably dizzy as a result of rotating from office to office. Air Minister, India Secretary, discredited Foreign Secretary. First Lord of the Admiralty and now Home Secretary in succession to Sir John Simon is certainly a record for any politician. The Conservative press was definite in its forecast that Sir Samuel Hoare was doing very well at the Admiralty and there would be no change in his portfolio. If Sir Samuel was doing well at the Admiralty then surely he should have stayed to see the rebuilding of the navy which he began. But, after all, we are human beings and perhaps Mr. Neville Chamberlain did not want to overlook the claims of his successor though it means the task of rebuilding the navy is being sacrificed.

Mr. Gayton's Complaint

Though Mr. Chamberlain has found himself in Mr Baldwin's seat at No. 10 it cannot be said that his selection has met with the approval of the whole Conservative Party. There is a section which believes that Mr. Chamberlain has succeeded to the Premiership at an age when most men seek retirement and rest. This section wants to know why young men have not been included in the Cabinet, because in its opinion democracy is looking for the leadership of the next generation. "Where are the young men who may develop the political stature which great democratic leadership requires?" asks Mr. Charles Gayton in the "Evening News." Mr. Gayton's point is far too many good Conservative seats are open to brains, only if they are backed by money to finance the local machine. Too many Socialist members come from a narrow trade union officialdom, or from the trade union rank and file; about half the present party in the House, in fact. He reminds us of Mr. Baldwin's speech at the Empire Youth Rally when he

(Continued on page 9 Col. 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

INTRIGUING REPORT.

There is something highly intriguing in the report of an Austrian Nazi plot to murder Doctor Schuschnigg. Doctor Schuschnigg has always been anti-Nazi, he is an opponent of Austro-German Union so heartily desired by Germany and he is, on the contrary, a supporter of Hapsburg restoration only waiting for the appropriate moment to bring in Otto. In all this he was hitherto supported by his patron and protector, Signor Mussolini. But things have changed now. The antagonism between the Duce and the Fuhrer has yielded place to a sense of international Fascist solidarity. The "Rome-Berlin-axis" has resulted in Signor Mussolini giving up his earlier position "vis-a-vis" Austria. He is no more for Otto, and, by inference, inclined towards an Auschluss. This has alarmed Austria which had uptill now sought to preserve her apology for independence by playing Germany and Italy. Hence we believe the decision to make the plot and the case public. Schuschnigg is desperately trying to protect himself from the Auschluss aspect of the Rome-Berlin-axis.

A POINTED RETORT.

One point in Herr Hitler's latest oration is undoubtedly well made. "In the past," he pointed out, "other nations could have had the blessing of disarmament when Germany was disarmed. They ignored it and only recognised this blessing when Germany rearmed." This is perfectly true and, moreover, the indictment applies mainly to the "National Government" of Great Britain, which coolly strangled the Disarmament Conference. The rest of Herr Hitler's oration is the usual Nazi bluster, but, as usual, it deserves serious notice. The breach with the Catholics and the Pope is, of course, now complete. And whether or no it created any internal trouble in Germany, it is likely to strengthen anti-Nazi forces in Austria. But the quarrel with Catholicism is a minor matter compared with the reiteration of the threat that "no power within or without the Reich will prevent us from going our way to our future."

THAT RUSSIAN BOGEY.

The future that Nazism contemplates for itself is well-known—colonies in Africa and expansion in Eastern Europe. It is also well-known that Nazism wants the one direct from Britain and feels encouraged to hope for achieving the other through indirect assistance from Britain, that is, through the kind of assistance which Fascism and reaction received in the Abyssinian crisis and are now receiving in Spain. The irony is that Britain does not realise that her continuous retreat before Japan, Italy and Germany, along with deliberate murder of the Collective System, is fatal to her own Imperial interests too. But then, according to British statesmen, a united front of anti-Fascist Powers on the basis of collective security may avert a world catastrophe, but will at the same time strengthen Russia!

MUSLIM LEAGUER JOINS CONGRESS.

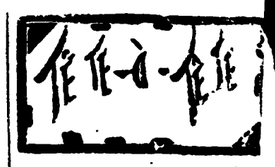
Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, a Muslim League M.L.A. of the United Provinces, has issued a statement explaining why he has joined the Congress without insisting upon any prior bargain, and deal. It is a reasoned statement, the simple but unanswerable logic of it must commend itself to every Mussalman who is at all objectively in earnest as regards both India and Muslim interests. It has been repeatedly shown that the one dominant obligation of an Indian Muslim is the achievement of freedom for his country. It has also been repeatedly shown that the patriotic Muslim owes it to himself and his brethren to form an integral part of the Indian nation. But there is one point in Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim's statement, which cannot literally be too highly emphasised for the sake of well-meaning innocent Muslims, who are sought to be made the sport of self-seeking leaders, the Pompadours of Indian Muslim politics.

A REVEALING EXPOSURE.

He says:

"Recently at the Round Table Conference, Muslim representatives wanted statutory safeguards in the constitution for the objects about which the separatists now demand guarantees from the Congress. What was the result? Nothing was brought on the statute and an all-powerful authority in the shape of autocratic Governor was created as saviour of the rights of minorities. Everything which suited the purposes of the British domination over this country was yielded in the name of Muslim demand, and anything considered to set the Hindu-Muslim question at rest or end it was discarded."

Nothing exposes the political "bona fides" of the communalist leaders than the contrast in their attitude which has been so well brought out by Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim. Past history, to say nothing of the facts of the present situation, shows that these separatist leaders—who ignore Muslim rights when they are denied by Britain—are inevitably trying to lead the Mussalmans to a choice, as between Indian Nationalism and British domination of the latter. They have their own reasons for doing so, but the Mussalmans must beware.



WITHOUT COMMENT—

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is an and courageous man he is the most combative o "int Ministers." Congress deb often hit him hard; he too lieves that attacking is the form of defence. But hi re utterances show a sad declin dignity and a tendency to bombast. At the Colaba 'co ence he said that in a censu puppets in India, eighty per would be found to belong to gress. This is puerility worth school debating-clubs in w headmasters strive hard to trol youthful hot heads.—("P cal Comments"—"Statesman"

* * *

Addressing Provincial Fin Ministers' Conference Sir Dh sha Cooper said: "People are ing for more schools, more h tals, more roads and so on."

People are also asking for Coopers, less Srivastavas, less vis, less Mehtas and so on.

But Sir Dhanjisha omitted mention this and thus just their common constituti "raison d'etre."

* * *

The burden of Comrade Jan das Mehta's speech was:—

"Indeed, it is a great pity we should start our career nothing more substantial f the Central Government t what for the present can only called good wishes."

Whereat—so rumour has it—the careerists gloomily cheere At least we do.

* * *

In his message to the Con ence, His Excellency the Gove or of Bombay "hoped that th deliberations would be fruitfu

We heartily compliment L Brabourne.

But, we doubt, if the iron humour of the symbolism strike the starved Finance Min ters

* * *

A proposal before the Pun Communications Board is to pneumatic tyres to bullock car Not at all bad.

The Junior Colleague, howev goes further and strongly urg that a pneumatic tyred bullo cart should form the coat of arm of the Unionist Ministry. Wi of course, the prior approv under the constitution, of Lo Linlithgow and Lord Zetland.

* * *

President Roosevelt in a Pre Conference stated that no chan in the United State's Gold Poli was contemplated.

—Reuter.

We don't know what it mean But we are convinced that Ind in the person of Sir Monta Norman James Grigg, mi promptly retaliate by declari that she too does not contem plate any change in her Go Policy.

And, anyway, it will be u necessary now.

* * *

Rome denies that von Blo berg's visit has given rise to s "new development" after "t Rome-Berlin axis already exist which possesses a defens aspect."

We accept the denial. V Blomberg probably did noth more than help work out a details of the "defensive aspe a la defensive preparations respect of Abyssinia—as revea by Marshal del Bono

* * *

The Spirit Of The Empir

"The principal delegates to the Imperial Conference are understood to have reviewed the repercussions attending the Leag's *apparent failure* in respect of Manchuria and Abyssinia", s a London message

Italics are ours.

* * *

We understand and appreciate the accounts of the Wsor wedding and the progress the Roy—sorry, happy couple t rds their honeymoon.

But we wonder if the ress sleuths have not missed, anfrom the very outset, another portant "quarry" as it were. Whean they should watch the Rrend Andrew Jardine and his tune too.

* * *

The Publicity Officer, I.A.A., notes with a warning reg that owing to clearer roads in ndra, "a number of thoughtlessotorists now travel at an unc high speed".

Isn't the gentleman a le unduly modest?

By the way there is nother and much more realistic rd for "thoughtless". But it couldn't occur to the W.I.A.A. quite naturally too.

Socialism Comes To Stay In Freedom's Fight

Bedi Criticises M. N. Roy

PEASANTS' AND WORKERS' RESPONSE STRENGTHENS ANTI-IMPERIALIST STRUGGLE, HE SAYS

Presiding over the Punjab Congress Socialist Party Conference which commenced its deliberations on the 6th inst. at Amritsar, Mr. B. P. L. Bedi said:—

In view of the post-election political developments in the country it is clearly and unequivocally the task of our Party to take steps which may bring the anti-Imperialist struggle to a higher level of intensity. Towards that end we have to make full use of the Legislative machinery.

Knowing the overwhelmingly reactionary composition of the Punjab Assembly, we can entertain no illusions about any measures calculated to benefit the masses being passed through a House predominantly Unionist. Still, that will help us in showing these people up in their true 'bourgeois' colours and anti-national character. That will expose these reactionaries before the masses.

If they throw out bills which demand the alteration of the peasants and workers' lot, that will also help in making anti-Imperialist consciousness more pronounced. That in itself will result in bringing the anti-Imperialist struggle to a higher level.

It is our task as an integral part of the Congress to see that the Right-Wing leadership does not continue to put brakes on the speed at which the anti-Imperialist struggle is going ahead.

Equally important, is the task of our Party to intensify the anti-Imperialist struggle in relation to the masses.

Towards the achievement of these ends we have to note with deep satisfaction the closing up of our own ranks.

GROWING STRENGTH

Old factions which divided the socialist forces in the province have been liquidated and to-day all the elements are properly represented inside the fold of the Congress Socialist Party. It was in relation to the unity talks some months ago that Comrade Masani came to Punjab, but curiously enough the Government thought that he was about to act in a way prejudicial to public peace and he was externed. But despite all these hindrances, difficulties were overcome, and due to the singleness of purpose in an anti-Imperialist struggle, elements which before belonged to different groups such as the Radical League, etc., have come inside the Party. That has been a source of great strength. This factor alone has done a great deal to increase our capacities to intensify our fight against Imperialism.

ROY CRITICISED

While taking up the question of building up a broad United Front against British Imperialism, we cannot pass on without making a reference to the theories of Mr. M. N. Roy, by which he is attempting to mislead the Leftist element in the country. After his long term of imprisonment, the release of Mr. M N. Roy was an event which was received with interest by the Socialists in India. Many felt that, in spite of his unsavoury reputation with the Comintern, he would be an asset for the Left forces in the broad United Front against Imperialism. But, once again, Mr. Roy disappointed and disillusioned them by assuming an opportunistic role. His advice that the Socialist Party inside or outside the Congress should be dissolved, and the name of Socialism should become a 'taboo' on the Congress platform, was calculated to win the sympathies of the Indian 'bourgeoise' on the one hand, and gain greater confidence at the hands of the Right Wing leadership of the Congress on the other.

his way, he would have the word "Socialism" deleted from the Congress vocabulary. He would have no Socialist party with a public platform. He would have the masses organized on the bas's of their day-to-day grievances, and not on the bas's of their fundamental problems which arise out of the conflict of class interests. He does not want the Socialist Party to ex'st in any organized form. He would not have class-war even mentioned anywhere.

ONLY BASIS

We, of the Congress Socialist Party, cannot agree that Socialism either could or should be excluded from the Congress platform. In the first place, anybody who has worked with the youth of India these last few years will know that it is not possible to arrest their natural ideological progress.

The attitude of the youth in the Congress is increasingly Socialistic in tendency, and if Mr. Roy only saw the ideological advance in our villages of the Doaba he would be forced to realize that trying to stop Socialism from being propagated, in favour of a National Democratic solution, would be nothing better than chanting hymns to stop an avalanche. The present condition which reflects a great advance only goes to show that the ideological backwardness of peasants and workers in some parts of India is not inevitable, and unpreventible, but that it can be radically changed by our own efforts, and in a very short time.

So spontaneous is the reaction of the workers and peasants to Socialism, that we feel that this is the only basis on which they can be brought into the fight for national freedom.

Therefore, in the final analysis, Mr. Roy's appeal in the future can apparently lie only with those elements who are vaguely dissatisfied with the present policy of the Congress, and the Right-Wing leadership which dominates its decisions, and who are sentimentally inclined to lean towards the Left—a type of wobbly anti-Imperialism. This element, while sentimentally Socialistic is not Marxian, and is ideologically immature. Any Left tendency within the Congress that will not involve them in burning their boats and joining the Socialist Party would be welcome to them. This then is the type to which Royism is likely to appeal. By taking this stand, we feel Mr. Roy has definitely done a great disservice to the concentrating of anti-Imperialist forces.

NEED FOR STUDY CLASSES

At present, to our knowledge, there is no danger of any complication in the Punjab. But a new feature has been noticed within the ranks of the Congress Socialist Party in other provinces, which we should take as a lesson. Recently, some Congress Socialists in Maharastra resigned from the membership of the Party on the basis of Mr. Roy's appeal. Since such tendencies have been proved to exist within the ranks of the Congress Socialist Party, it is our duty to see that the members of our Party are adequately ideologically equipped, even though there is no such tendency visible in our Party here We should make study circles the very basis and source of inspiration of every branch of our Party, because one worker thoroughly grounded in the principles of Marxian Socialism and their application to India, is a potential teacher and helper to hundreds of future party members. From this point of view, we welcome the holding of a Study Camp of the C.S.P. at Almora as being a move in the right direction.

MENACE TO CIVILIZATION.

Continuing he said:—

We are passing through an exceedingly difficult period in the history of the world. The horrors of modern warfare are threatening to wipe away civilization on every side. We read every day in the newspapers what is happening to Spain; what happened in Abyssinia is too recent to be forgotten; and Japan, day after day, is thrusting deeper and deeper into the heart of China. The British Government is launching its forward policy on the North-West Frontier of our country.

Events in Spain, Abyssinia and China and the Indian Frontier may seem to stand apart in point of time and space but, in fact, they are only diverse expressions of a world wide threat to the very existence of civilization.

That threat exists in the shape of a war which, starting in one place, on whatever issue, will swiftly envelop the whole of the globe. Let us not rest in the snug belief that India, like last time, will be an onlooker only, at a comfortable distance. No country in the world will be safe from direct operations in the next war. That makes our responsibility in realizing the seriousness of these issues still greater.

WORSE THINGS TO COME.

The next World War will be entirely different in character from the wars we have so far known in the past. Not only will the belligerents on the battle-front be facing bullets, the civilian population, however far removed from the theatre of war, will be equally exposed to destruction. Citizens, peacefully going about their daily work, will not just be casually exposed to these dangers—they, although non-combatants, will be deliberately made the targets of death. The story of the heartless brutality with which non-active citizens, innocent children and defenceless women were chased to their graves by the machine-gunning aeroplanes of the rebels in Spain furnish only a foretaste of what will happen on an immeasurably larger scale when the next war comes. Poison gas and bacterial warfare will only be the beginning of operations. No one knows where they will end.

ROOT CAUSES

The seeds of war lie not in the nature of man, but in the clash of forces generated by the acquisitive and exploitative character of Capitalism in its two most brutal aspects, Fascism and Imperialism.

Therefore the motive forces of the next war will be a lust for more lands, a race for more profits, and a bid for greater power. Power complexes and profit motives will be the basis of that war which will shake the whole world from one end to the other. The outcome of such a war cannot be a matter of doubt to any intelligent man. It will only be the triumph of the dying over the dead.'

With these dangers ahead, the duty of every educated man and woman is quite clear. It is our duty to educate the conscience of our people into an abhorrence of war. It is our duty to agitate against the possibility of an Imperialist Power rushing us into war, to make the issues clear to everyone in these times of peace when we are still able to do so.

Not only must we agitate against war but against what brings about war. What has been responsible for the events in Abyssinia? What has been responsible for the bombardment of the priceless monuments of Spanish civilization and culture?

If, therefore, we want to save the world from the deathly horrors of war, annihilation and destruction, we must educate our people against war.

Missing Airliner Found Smashed To Million Pieces

SALT-LAKE CITY, June 7.

An airliner which has been missing since December 15 with four passengers and three crew was found "smashed to a million pieces" 9,000 feet up the mountainside, half buried in snow. No bodies have yet been recovered.

The 'plane was missed after a storm, while flying from Los Angeles to Salt-Lake City.

Miss Amelia Earhart was among the many aviators, who searched for the 'plane.

Despite the offer of a reward of a thousand dollars no trace of the airliner was found till a few letters from the mail cargo were discovered last week.—Reuter.

Volcanic Disaster In New Guinea

Between 250 To 500 Killed: White Women Leaving Area

KOKOPO, (New Guinea) June 7.

The victims overwhelmed by the recent volcanic eruptions in Rabaul number probably between 250 and 500.

The Government patrol reports that a definite figure cannot be reached until a census of survivors has been completed.

The bodies of natives have been found over a wide area.

Owing to danger of disease and further casualties the neighbourhood of the volcano has been closed.

Many white women are leaving at the instance of the authorities.

Seventy men are now quartered in Rabaul.

HILLHEAD BYE-ELECTION

Premier's Message To Party Candidate

LONDON, June 6.

The Premier describes the Government's chief tasks in a message to Mr. R. O. Reid, Solicitor-General for Scotland, and the National Conservative candidate in the bye-election at Hillhead, Glasgow.

The Premier writes: "The National Government is faced with many important tasks, the chief of which is to promote the continuance and expansion of the nation's industrial recovery, to guarantee our own safety, and to maintain the peace of the world so that we, as a country, may be free to enjoy our growing prosperity.

The Socialist Party has urged the Government on many occasions to adopt policies which would have plunged the country into war .....the National Government has saved the country from this fate."—Reuter's Special.

British Ryder Cup Players

LONDON: June 7.

Following are the British Ryder Cup players:—

Charles Whitecombe, Capt.; Aliss, Burton, Cotton, Cox, King, Lacey, Padgham, Perry and Rees. —Reuter.

ATTACK ON CONTROL SHIPS

Individual Action To Be Limited To Self-Defence

LONDON, June 7.

No opposition is expected in London from Germany to the British proposal that individual action in the case of future attacks on control ships should be limited to self-defence. The task at the moment is to devise a formula which will give the principle of consultation sufficient weight

Germany, though not insisting on reprisals, is anxious that consultation should not be meaningless, but lead to some kind of action calculated to uphold the dignity of international control.

The French reply shows that British and French views are almost identical.—Reuter.

BRITAIN PROTESTS TO INSURGENTS

No Right To Lay Mines On High Seas: Sequel To "Hunter" Episode

LONDON: June 7.

The Court of Enquiry confirms that the mishap to the destroyer "Hunter" was caused by a mine, which was probably moored, stated Mr. Shakespeare, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, at question time in the House of Commons. The depth of the water was a hundred fathoms.

A protest has been sent to the insurgent authorities recording the view that mine-laying on the high seas could not be recognised as legitimate in the circumstances of the present conflict.—Reuter.

"DIVERGENCE NOT TOO GREAT"

How Powers View German And Italian Replies

LONDON: June 7.

German and Italian replies to the British control proposals have not lessened the hopes of an agreement between the Four Powers responsible for Non-Intervention control.

It is understood that divergence of views are not considered too great to be bridged at an early date.

It is felt that if Germany and Italy seriously wished to abandon co-operation with the Non-Intervention Committee they would have already made this clear.—Reuter.

GOVT. LOSS ON MADRID FRONT

SALAMANCA, June 7

Government lost a total of 6000 in the recent engagements on the Madrid Front, according to an insurgent broadcast.—Reuter.

GERMAN CAMPAIGN TO INCREASE POPULATION

BERLIN, June 7.

Dr. Goebbels in a speech at Frankfurt declared that Nazis aimed to increase the German population to between 80 and 90 millions.—Reuter.

BR. CREDIT 'HEALTHY'

Govt. Has No Intention To Depart From Tripartite Agreement

LONDON: June 7.

Questions on the gold situation were asked in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Sir Nicholas Grattan Doyle asked whether Sir John Simon would continue to borrow in order to buy and neutralise gold, or whether he would propose revision of the Tri-Partite Agreement before the inflow of unwanted gold reaches uncontrollable dimensions.

Lt.-Col. Colville, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said that there was no indication of any unhealthy credit conditions at present, and no such conditions would be allowed to develop. He added, that Sir John Simon had no intention of departing from the Tri-Partite Agreement.

Sir N. Grattan Doyle asked Lt.-Col. Colville to convey to Sir John Simon the extreme tension at present existing in Britain on the whole question with regard to the gold scare on the Stock Exchange and the suggested desirability of Government issuing an early statement.

Mr. Bellenger asked if the Exchange Equalisation Fund was purchasing extraordinarily large quantities of gold and did Government intend to increase the fund. There was no answer.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH SHIPPING IN PACIFIC

Plea For Dominion And Imperial Guarantees

LONDON: June 7.

Sir Edward Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railways reached London from Canada to see the Imperial Conference delegates in connection with British shipping in the Pacific. Sir Edward Beatty left the liner "Normandie" at Ryde and dashed up the Southampton water in a speedboat to reach London as soon as possible.

He told Reuter that, if the necessary financial guarantees were forthcoming from the Dominions and the Imperial Conference authorities, he would order two 22,000 ton ships for the Canadian-Australian line.—Reuter.

GERMANY TO COME BACK

Question Of Resuming Seat On Non-Intervention Committee

BERLIN, June 7.

Exchange of views between Berlin and London is progressing satisfactorily according to political quarters.

It is thought that Germany may resume her seat on the Non-Intervention Committee by the end of the week.—Reuter.

ARCHDUKE OTTO IN REBEL AREA

HENDAYE, June 7.

It is reported from Victoria that Archduke Otto, touring the insurgent territory of Northern Spain, was seen wearing a red beret of Carlist volunteers.

Insurgent circles deny the reports that the Habsburgs are making themselves candidates for the Spanish throne in the event of an insurgent victory.

Archduke Otto visited the Villa at Lequeito: Biscay coast, belonging to his mother, where his father died.—Reuter.

GERMANY BEATS ITALY

MILAN, June 7.

In the Davis Cup quarter-final Germany beat Italy 4—1.—Reuter.

REPORT ON EMPIRE ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

LONDON: June 7.

A meeting of the principal delegates of the Imperial Conference, presided over by Mr. Chamberlain, approved of the report of the Committee on Economic Questions, submitted by Mr. Havenga as also the report of the Committee on Constitutional Questions, submitted by Mr. Lapointe.

An explanatory statement on the reports is being published tomorrow, but full reports will not be published until the end of the Conference or until the delegates had opportunity of communicating with their Governments.—Reuter's Special.

"Amazing Crusade" Against Education In U. P.

Govt. Circular Raises Hurdles For Students Seeking Admission To Colleges And High Schools

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 7.

It is understood the Director of Public Instruction U. P. sent a circular letter to inspectors of schools instructing them to direct principals and headmasters of Intermediate Colleges and schools to make careful enquiries about new students who seek admission to their institutions when they reopen in July next after summer vacations. The student is supposed to be living with a guardian, enquiry should be made whether that guardian is a close relation of the student or not. If he is not a close relation the student should be advised to reside in hostels attached to colleges and schools. In case the student does not want to reside in such hostels, principals or headmasters should decline to admit him.

The circular is obviously designed to secure greater official control over students but one of its immediate results will be that a large percentage of students will be refused admission in schools and colleges. Quite a large number of students have no near relatives in cities where intermediate colleges or high schools are situated and cannot afford to bear high hostel expenses. By one stroke of the pen, poor students will be deprived of opportunities for further education. This circular is regarded as a clever attempt on the part of Government to restrict Secondary and Higher education, to select a few on the pretext of relieving unemployment among the educated classes. Acharya Narendradev, Socialist leader, strongly criticising the circular says:

In our province, education will become a luxury now. Only students of rich classes will be able to benefit by it. If the Education Department could have its way, it would close down all schools and colleges. Strong agitation is foreshadowed against this amazing crusade of the puppet ministry against education and callous disregard of the poor and middle classes interests

Five Year Rural Plan For Nizam's State

Co-Op. Registrar's Plea For Non-Official Agency

HYDERABAD (Dn.) June 7.

"The Government is of the opinion that the scheme of Rural Development cannot make any headway unless (A) it is pursued through an agency as far as possible non-official and (B) it is guided by bodies able to control and co-ordinate the activities of constructive Departments of the Government" these observations are made by Mr. Fazlulla, Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the course of a note on the scheme of Rural Reconstruction.

CENTRAL BOARD

He adds with these principles in view the Government propose to carry out experiments through Co-operative Societies and for guiding the Rural Reconstruction Movement through Boards. The scheme includes the formation of a Central Board consisting of twenty members including four Executive Councillors holding the portfolios for the Development Departments, the Secretaries for Revenue, Commerce and Industries Departments, the Directors of Education, Agriculture, Industries and Veterinary Departments, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies the Marketing Officer and a representative of the Central Co-operative Union. This Board will map out the line of action and work through branches. Rural Reconstruction Councils will be constituted for each District including three non-official co-operators. Each "Taluk" will also have its own Council.

While the Central Board will direct and ordinate activities throughout the State, the success of the scheme will depend largely on the enthusiasm of the District and Taluqa Councils."

The duration of the experiment is laid down as five years, in which period it is expected that the Tahsildar will not be transferred elsewhere.—A. P.

Kidwai Criticises "C. R.'s" Latest Statement

Convene A.I.C.C. & End Controversy, He Urges

LUCKNOW, June 7.

In the course of a letter to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai draws attention to Mr. Rajagopalachari's latest statement published on June 6.

WRECKING ABANDONED?

He says that Mr. Rajagopalachari forgets that he is the leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature and holds an important position in the counsels of the Congress, and constitutes himself the adviser of an alien Government and suggests to them a course of action, which he believes will ensure co-operation between the Congress Ministers and the Governors for the harmonious working of the new Constitution.

This, Mr. Kidwai thinks, is clearly against the policy laid down at the Bombay Congress and reiterated at subsequent sessions, and is equally contrary to the Spirit of the Delhi resolution. He says that Mahatma Gandhi's statement is an elucidation of the Delhi resolution and nothing in it is contrary to the spirit thereof.

"At Delhi some expressed apprehensions that the demand for an assurance would imply a counter-assurance on our part to Government of our good behaviour, and Mr. Rajagopalachari's statement confirms these apprehensions."

COMPROMISE CHARGE.

Referring to Lord Zetland's speech to the Conservative Committee last Monday, Mr. Kidwai says that it is clear that Lord Zetland would be prepared to give the assurances demanded if Congressmen undertook to "work the act in a spirit of co-operation with the Governors for the good of India." He adds that Mr. Rajagopalachari now assures Lord Zetland that what is wanted "is not the power to create deadlocks or conflicts but something more positive and important, namely peace and friendliness."

Mr. Kidwai regrets that all the decisions combating the act or fighting for Independence have been brushed aside and that a leader of Mr. Rajagopalachari's position and eminence has started talking of establishing peace and friendliness between an alien Government and India through working the Constitution "in a spirit of co-operation with Government."

Mr. Kidwai says that during the last ten weeks since the Congress Party leaders were called by the Governors, there has been no sign of the Governors complying with the demand; on the contrary there is abundant proof to show that the Interim Ministries and permanent officials are conspiring to launch an attack on the Congress organisation.

CONVENE A. I. C. C.

Mr. Kidwai concludes: "Our refusal to form Ministries has demonstrated that the best way to wreck the Constitution is not to accept office.

I would suggest that the A.I.C.C. be summoned to reconsider its decision in the light of the situation created and end the fluid state of our politics. We have waited long enough for the Governors' response to our demand and it is time we made up our minds one way or the other.—A. P.

ALLEGED MURDERS AT MADRAS

Eight Suspects Charge-sheeted

MADRAS, June 7.

In connection with the Beach and Perambur murders, the police have charge-sheeted to-day eight persons, four in each case. In the first case, four Muslims are charged under various sections of unlawful Assembly, rioting arms with dangerous weapons, murder, and causing hurt.

In the other case, four Muslims are charged under Section 302 I.P.C. (murder).

Both the cases are posted to June 25.—A. P.

Those Geneva Documents

Legionaries Take Orders From Italy

SPANISH GOVERNMENT'S CHARGE-SHEET

Mussolini's Telegram To Italian Troops Produced Before League Of Nations

GENEVA, (By Air Mail).

The Spanish Note to the League claims to show:—

(1) The existence on Spanish territory of complete units of the Italian Army, whose personnel, material, and command are all Italian.

(2) That Italian Military units acted in the sectors assigned to their forces as a veritable army of occupation.

(3)) That the Italian Government had established its own services on Spanish territory for its military units.

(4) That the most distinguished personalities in the regime took an active part in the proceedings of the Italian forces in Spain, directing them and encouraging them.

(5) That all this was tantamount to an invasion of Spain by Italy, greatly weakened the confidence that ought to be placed in agreements solemnly concluded, and seriously jeopardised the security of Western Europe and the general cause of peace.

OVERWHELMING PROOF

"The collection of documents now published by the Spanish Government constitutes part only of the overwhelming proof contained in the notes in possession of the Government of the Republic", says the note.

"This collection contains 10. documents covering 319 pages. In each case there is a photostatic copy of the Italian original, accompanied by a verbatim Spanish translation.

"In addition, the collections contain the full text of the Spanish Government's note of March 13 to the League and of March 29 to the British, French and Soviet Governments as well as the note to the British Government of March 13.

"The note proceeds to give copies of various orders to Italian units in Spain; These are headed: "War Office-corps commander of the General Staff, orders and mobilisation sections, dated Rome, January 6, 1937 Anno 15, Number 430/369: marked 'Secret and Most Urgent'."

The first document deals with volunteers and their destinations.

Another document, has as its object, it is stated, "the constitution of units for the needs of O.M.S. (Military Operations In Spain)."

DAGGERS ISSUED TO TROOPS

Another document bears the title "Prime Minister's Office". It is an order for the supply to six battalions and six legions, whose number and stations are indicated, of daggers of the old Austrian type from army stores.

Document No 13 was mutilated but it reads: "All personal documents such as note books, mobilisation orders of the volunteers concerned, should be collected by the commanders of their respective companies, who shall take due care for these documents and prevent absolutely their getting lost.

"All inscriptions, indications, circulars, documents, printed documents, regulations, etc. that might serve to identify the source of the document in question must be destroyed.

"It is necessary to get rid of all marks of ranks, decoration, etc.,

"WE SHALL TRIUMPH"

Document No. 4 is the order of the day to the commander of the brigade of volunteers. It salutes the soldiers and says "we volunteers of the first brigade asked to come to fight in Spain for the triumph of the Fascist idea.

"We shall triumph because that is our determined will as Italian soldiers and as Fascists."

Then there are documents addressed to the "wolf" platoon and another to the "black flame" volunteers.

There are numerous pages of such documents as showing the complete thoroughness of the Italian organisation of the "volunteers" in Spain.

DUCE'S TELEGRAM

Document 91 is a copy of an order signed by Divisional Commander General Mancini. It is dated March 13, 1937, and it transmits to all commanders the following telegram from the Duce:

"I am receiving on board the the Pola on my way to Libya the communiques of the great battle in progress in the direction of Guadalajara.

"I follow the fortunes of the battle with a tranquil soul because I am convinced that the enthusiasm and the tenacity of our legionaries will sweep away the enemy's resistance.'

"To defeat the international forces will be a success of the highest value including political value.

"Let the legionaries know that I myself am following their action from hour to hour and that it will be crowned by victory. Mussolini".

"Document 95" quotes an order from an Italian General in which occurs the following passage: "Tell the men that the Duce is highly pleased with the work of his Black Shirts. Explain to all the enormous losses suffered by the enemy in men, war material, aeroplanes shot down and towns destroyed by artillery and by aviation."

THE LEGIONARIES "FURY"

Order of the day No. 4 dated March 6, 1937, says "His Excellency the head of the Government charges you to transmit his greetings to the Legionaries who will take part in the forthcoming operations and his certainty that their 'fury' will reduce to a desirable minimum the losses that will be incurred in our second victory'"

Document 15 is a general order to all the staff down to company commanders dated 12th and deals with "abandoning of arms and equipment".

The order states that in spite of warnings framed with all possible clarity various units in the most recent actions have abandoned kit bags, equipment, arms and spare pieces and similar objects. The order goes on to qualify these things as constituting sabotage and as a crime in face of the enemy.

Document 39 provides for the use in the volunteer companies of "a political service".

"Carefully collected personnel must be used for this service who should not be known to anyone and should be men in whose faithfulness and secrecy complete confidence can be reposed," it says.

"Every good commander will organise this service as he considers fit so as always to keep his finger on the pulse of his men and to know the temperature of the local population. We must never let ourselves be surprised by anything, either by the enemy or by events."

Document 45 informs all concerned that the company hitherto known as "the terrible" will hereafter be called "the inflexible".

The next document deals with theft of motorcars and complaints by the Spanish authorities. The general says: "The authors of such crimes are unworthy to be Italians and representatives of the Fascist ideas."

DRASTIC ACTION AGAINST COWARDICE

Document 98 deals with "discipline". It reads in part as follows: "cowards exist even in the best and bravest parties. We must not therefore be surprised that there are also cowards among us, but we will get rid of them.

"There have been cases of self-inflicted wounds. There have been cases of wounded and bandaged soldiers who, in fact, had nothing the matter with them.

"There are cases where a genuinely wounded soldier was accompanied by others who were not in any way charged with this mission but who of their own initiative took this change to leave the firing line."

Order: "Whoever is guilty of any of the foregoing acts should be immediately shot."

Note: "Five individuals have already since yesterday suffered this just punishment."

BE WORTHY OF ITALY

In Document 99 General Coci exalts the "black flame" volunteers and congratulates them on having brilliantly accomplished their task, having broken the resistance of the enemy, carried all before them and stoically supported the hardships of unfavourable atmospheric conditions and the lack of rest, and fatigue.

"The order goes on: "Be worthy of Italy and her duty, and your General who brought you here to fight and conquer, will pay you this tribute or praise. Remember that the black flame is held in one direction forward, and that this direction will lead to infallible and final victory. Black flame to us. ('a noi')".

FLING AT SOVITT

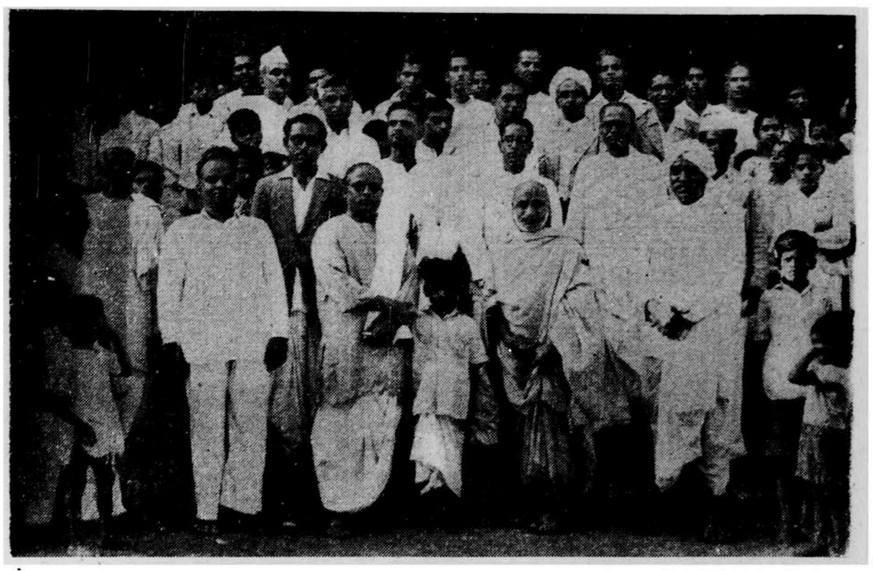
Document 100, which is signed by all additional commanding officers, has for its object the preparation of moral

It is the longest message of all, and deals with what commanders are to do to stimulate the military zeal of their troops. They are encouraged to exaggerate what has been achieved by the troops and one paragraph says: "Make them see that it would be inexplicable madness to think that even the most seasoned of the enemy troops would be capable of doing more of better than ours". Another paragraph says: "The Russian tanks do not bear a charmed life. They are chariots armed with cannon, it is true but their caterpillar wheels are most ineffective. They get easily stuck and if faced with calm are rapidly put out of action. They do not bear a charmed life."

POSTAL PRECAUTIONS

One significant document deals with postal services. It says: that as from February 1st all correspondence from Italy addressed to the units which have been sent outside the Kingdom for the needs of O. M. S. should be addressed "special post 500" in addition to the name and Christian name of the addressee, followed by the name and number of the unit to which he belongs, which should be given so far as is known.

"It is absolutely forbidden to include in the address any indication of the locality to which the correspondence is to be sent or of the rank or post of the addressee."—Reuter.



His Holiness Sri Jagadguru Sankaracharya (Dr. Kurtakoti) presided over the first anniversary of the Bombay Kannada Sangha, at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, on Sunday. Group taken on the occasion.

INTER-PROVINCIAL EXCISE BARRIERS

All India Conference To Discuss Problem

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail.)

Apropos of the despatch of the Simla Correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" appearing in the paper on 4th inst. regarding the move for an All-India Conference for securing uniformity in Excise rules and regulations, it may be recalled as early as in November 1936, Mr. Bhailal D. Amin, Managing Director of the Alembic Chemical Works, had submitted a memorial to H. E. the Viceroy stressing the need of uniform Excise rules and suggesting an All-India Conference to discuss various problems.

Mr. Amin had urged that uniformity in Excise duty and Excise Rules and Procedure must be established throughout India before the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy because. with the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy, there was every likelihood of a strong impetus being given to the growth of provincialism and under its influence the Excise polices and Excise restrictions may be devised more and more in isolation and the inter-provincial barriers may come to be still further intensified

The proposed Conference, if it fructifies, will discuss details regarding (1) Transport restrictions (2) present vexatious and dilatory procedure, etc., in order to remove all difficulties.

AGE OF CONSENT BILL IN MYSORE ASSEMBLY

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, (By Mail)

Government of Mysore will place before the Mysore Representative Assembly which will commence its sessions at Mysore from the 14th instant the general principles of a Bill raising the age of consent from 12 to 14 years. The age of consent as at present in force is 12 years.

MITHAPUR AS INDUSTRIAL CENTRE

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail.)

There is still enough scope in India for the development of salt and allied industries. It is learnt that Mr. Kapibram H. Vavil of the Okha Salt Works Limited is going to the continent in a few days in order to expand the resources of the works. At present at Mithapur Salt magnesium chloride, epsom salt potassium chloride and magnesium oxide are being manufactured and the project of Bromine manufacture is also taken up Mr. Vakil started the work of developing the salt and alkali industries of India about 20 years ago and has carried out research work on the utilisation of waste products for manufacture of by-products.

Mithapur seems to be an ideal centre for being turned into a small industrial town and if the Baroda Government or some big industrialist gives it a lift, it would not be long before this salt centre is turned into an industrial town and a day may come when its nomenclature may be changed to "Kapilnagar."

SASTRI'S ADVICE TO PANDITS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE,

(By Mail.)

A strong plea to get themselves completely rid of "touch-me-not" ism and to establish their position strongly was made by the Rt. Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri in the course of his brilliant address in opening the Mysore State Pandits' third annual session. Mr. Sastri exhorted the Pandits to realise the realities of life and to take active part in facing the problems of life. The speaker regretted very much the absence of simple books on Hindu religion in India.

Eight-hour Day From January 1938

New French India Labour Code Promulgated By M. Lebrun

PONDICHERRY, June 4.

The President of the French Republic (M. Albert Lebrun) has promulgated a Decree stipulating the conditions of a Labour Code exclusively for French India. The full text of the conditions has been officially published in the Gazette of the French Republic Paris.

Hitherto there was no separate labour code for French India, though the benefits of such a code were enjoyed by workers in the French metropolis. There was strong agitation among the labour classes of Pondicherry last year, followed by continued "stay-in" strikes. The Government were compelled to open fire on the strikers on July 29, 1936. in order to disperse them from the mills.

In recommending the Labour Code to the President of the Republic, the Minister for State (M. Maurice Vollette) who was then officiating as Minister for Colonies, stated that the French Indian Labour Code would afford to the workers the elementary hygienic aids and the necessary safeguards to them, and provide for the protection of women and child labour. He further added that the reason for the promulgation of a labour code for French India was that increased necessities were created by the industrial development of the Colony and the "legitimate aspirations" of the working classes. The text of the conditions has been approved by the Minister for Labour, France.

COLLECTIVE CONVENTION

The following is a summary of the conditions of the French Indian Labour Code:—

The Collective Convention of labour is a contract between the employer or employers and the employees. The right of forming labour unions will be given to the workers to afford liberty to express their opinions. The workers will also be permitted to depute delegates from among themselves to express their grievances with regard to the working hours, hygiene, security of labour, leave with pay, etc. The creation of the Collective Convention of labour will also mean that every possible means will be explored to settle amicably any disputes between employers and workers The same conditions will be made applicable to all labourers includ-ng hand-loom weavers.

The conditions of the Labour Code will be enforced in all industrial and agricultural centres throughout French India where more than ten workers are employed.

Under no circumstances shall boys and girls under 14 years be employed for labour. (It may be of interest to note that in the Pondicherry textile mills, boys and girls even under 8 years were employed for labour). Persons who are willing to work and who are between 14 and 18 years of age shall be admitted only after a careful medical examination.

HOURS OF WORK.

In all industrial and agricultural employments, the hours of labour shall not exceed 9 hours per day. But from Jan. 1, 1938, it will still be reduced to 8 hours per day By the reduction in the number of working hours, there will not be any decrease in the daily wages of the labourers. There will be only six days of work in a week and preferably Sunday will be a holiday for the labourers. If there be any overtime work during day-time, another half a day shall be given as holiday to the workers, the latter half of Saturday being preferred. Under ordinary circumstances, there should be no work between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. the next day. But special permission from the Government is necessary if work were to be extracted between the abovesaid time. All women and males under 18 years of age should not, under any circumstances, work after 6 p.m. and before 6 a.m. the next day. One and a half wages will be given for overtime work and double wages for nightwork.

A total of 8 weeks' maternity leave should be given to women labourers. They will be paid half their usual wages for four weeks and for the other four weeks there will be no wages. Till one year after the confinement, the women labourers will be given rest for half an hour in the morning and another half an hour in the evening to feed their children

LABOUR UNIONS.

The membership of the labour union is unlimited, but all the members should necessarily be workers. No outsider will be allowed to become a member of the union. The Labour Union should exclusively look after the interests of labour and discuss the economical and commercial interests of both agricultural and industrial labour. The administrators of the unions should necessarily be French subjects possessing all their civil rights. Persons under 18 years of age should get the permission of their parents or guardians to become members of the Labour Unions. The powers of the unions are of a civil character. They will be allowed to maintain provident funds, and establish an information bureau. The library, the provident fund amount and the union buildings could not be attached for legal executions.

With regard to the settlement of disputes, if any, between the labourers and the employers no lawyer or outsider should in the first instance interfere, but the Inspector for Labour should be petitioned about the troubles. The Inspector will select one of the employers and one or not more than five representatives of the labourers to conduct negotiations. In case any settlement is arrived at, it should be signed by both parties including the Inspector. But if the arbitration fails, one arbitrator will have to be selected by either side and their decision will be final. But if this time also the arbitration fails, both these arbitrators will have to choose a "Super-Arbitrator" whose decision will be final and binding on either side.

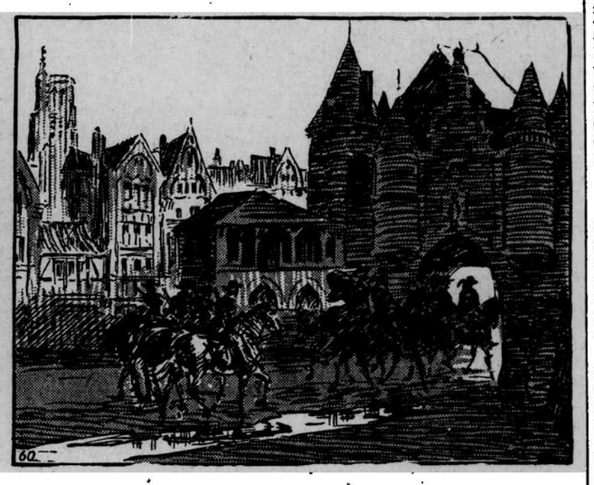
ACCIDENTS TO WORKERS.

If any accident were to occur to the labourers thus preventing him from working for more than four days, the management will be obliged to pay a gratuity to him during his treatments; and if he dies, it will be given to the family of the victim.

The Inspector should complain against those who contravene the above rules and conditions and the punishment for each offence per day will be a fine of 5 to 15 francs and the sum will be proportionate to the number of labourers working under that particular management. The repetition of the same offence will be liable to be punished with a fine of 16 to 50 francs. But the maximum amount of the fine shall, in all, not exceed 200 francs.

These laws should be widely notified by the management of the concerns so as to be properly understood by labourers.—"Madras Mail."

THE THREE MUSKETEERS



PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

The four friends met at Athos', who had been released long ago together with the mercer. "Let us now lay down a plan of campaign", said Porthos. "Where do we go first?" "To Calais," said D'Artagnan, "that is the most direct route to London. My whole mission it to deliver this letter. If I should be killed one of you must take the letter and continue the journey. If he be killed, it will be the next one's turn. If only one arrives at the place of destination all is well."

THE DEPARTURE

"Bravo D'Artagnan. You speak like an angel!" cried Athos, "and now remember that I am going to bathe in the sea, and that you are to accompany me. If we are arrested I will show M. de Treville's letter, and you will show your leave of absence. If we are attacked we will defend ourselves. We will arm our footmen with pistols and musketoons, and we will give battle even if they send out an army against us."

At two o'clock in the morning the small party left Paris by the Barriere St. Denis. The cavalcade looked very fine. The black fiery horses and the martial appearance of the musketeers at once betrayed that they were soldiers.

JAMNADAS WAILS OVER LACK OF RESOURCES

(Continued from Page 1.)

equitable distribution of the tax burden. The second is that we must stick to those principles of public finance which experience in the leading democratic countries in the world, notably England, has proved in the long run to be in the interests of the country.

All kinds of new theories are being discussed to-day and various experiments are being tried in different countries of the world. No one who dispassionately considers contemporary financial history can doubt that England has proved most eminently successful both in weathering the economic storm and in providing for large-scale public services. And the essence of English public finance has been the balancing of public expenditure within the revenue and the raising of additional taxation for all new revenue expenditure. That is a principle from which, in my opinion, we should not on any account break away."

Sir Dhanjisha then withdrew.

Jamnadas' Speech

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta in his speech said that the financial legacy left by the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms scheme had not been a happy one. The Central Government had the monopoly of all the most fruitful and elastic sources of revenue such as income tax, customs, excise on salt, matches, sugar. On the other hand the Provinces had to content themselves with sources incapable of any expansion.

Continuing Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said:

"It is no injustice to say that in the last 15 years we have been more or less marking time. And to-day we find ourselves on the inauguration of provincial autonomy with no available funds for the enormous nation-building activities which it is incumbent on us to pursue.

"Whether in the matter of education, sanitation, or medical relief, or other activities affecting the well-being of the peasantry, whether it is expansion of communications or development of trade, commerce and industry —on every side we feel handicapped for want of funds.

"There are four ways in which the requisite finance may be found. These are (1) Retrenchment, (2) Assignment of income tax under section 138 of the Government of India Act, 1935, (3) Borrowing, (4) New Taxation.

"Retrenchment of expenditure can be effected by reorganisation of the administrative machinery, by reduction of establishment by a scaling down of the rates of pay and pensions, by deliberalising leave rules and so on.

"In Bombay we have had a series of retrenchment campaigns the latest of which was undertaken after the report of the Thomas Committee. So far as the reorganisation of the administrative machinery is concerned my colleagues and I have not found it possible in the time that has elapsed since we took office to make any detailed examination; we have been pre-occupied with formulating our policy, with framing budget proposals for financing them, and also with participating in political controversy in defending our policy. We shall undertake as soon as possible a further examination with a view to seeing whether any further retrenchment is possible, but we doubt whether the savings will be substantial.

As regards scales of pay and leave rules, the position is that we have reduced and deliberalised them in respect of all new entrants to Government service. The savings as a result of these orders will, however, take several years to become effective.

I had considered the question of effecting a cut in the salaries of Government servants, but on examination I found that the resultant saving was not by any means appreciable. In view of the low standard of living in our country and the necessity of raising it by every means in our power it is unthinkable that we should reduce scales of pay below Rs. 200 per month. On the other hand the scales of pay of the superior services have been protected by statute. The result is that there is only a limited body of Government servants whose salaries could at all be reduced. The salary bill of this class of Government servants, that is Government servants exclusive of those whose salaries are protected by statute and those getting less than Rs. 200 a month amount to only a crore of rupees, i.e. less than 25 per cent of the total salary bill in this Presidency. It would be possible to effect a cut on this portion of the salary bill but its obvious invidiousness would raise so much discontent in the services that it would not be worthwhile.

"The next possible source of revenue to a provincial Government is the assignment by the Government of India of incometax under section 138 of the Act.

We are all familiar now with the recommendations of Sir Otto Niemeyer. Most provincial governments have protested vigorously against those recommendations. I myself in another place and in another capacity have expressed my opinions on the problems of Indian railway finance which bulk so largely in the report of Sir Otto Niemeyer. But the matter has been concluded by the Government of India (Distribution of Revenues) Order in Council under which, so far as I can see, there is not the slightest probability of our getting any of our shares of income tax in the immediate future. I cannot help saying that this is most unfortunate

"A subsidy from the Central Government on the occasion of the inauguration of provincial autonomy would, in addition to its material advantages, have had immense phychological effect. And indeed it is a great pity that we should start our careers with nothing more substantial from the Central Government than what, for the present, can only be called good wishes.

Borrowing For Nation Building

"The thiru method is that of borrowing. There has always raged a controversy as to what should be financed from borrowings and what should be financed from taxation. I will not enlarge on that subject because of an initial difficulty.

"Our right to borrow is restricted under the Act in more ways than one Those Provinces which owe any debt to the Government of India are not free to borrow without the latter's permission, which can only be obtained for the purposes and on the conditions approved by the Government of India. The Reserve Bank's co-operation will also be essential for the successful floatation of any loan. That body will not support a loan without being satisfied of its purpose and the conditions on which it is to be issued. If a loan is floated at all without the co-operation of the Reserve Bank it will be beset with serious difficulties. Finally the Auditor General has, with the approval of the Governor-General, the right to give directions with regard to the methods or principles of accounting for loans, which involve specifying the objects on which loans may be spent.

"I think that, as a matter of practical politics, those of us at any rate who owe money to the Government of India may rule out the possibility of financing our programmes generally by means of public borrowing.

"We now come to the last source for financing our programme and that is taxation. That seems to be, for the present at any rate, the only method of finding the resources that we need.

The old source of revenue are virtually earmarked for existing services and are not capable of much expansion. When we consider the problem of new taxation we must steadfastly keep in mind one principle which seems to me vital. Under the existing scheme of taxation, a heavy burden falls on the poor. Unless provincial autonomy brings any hope or cheer to them it will have little value. We have therefore kept as our objective the improvement of the standard of life of these classes by relieving them of the present burdens and giving them more amenities.

To achieve that objective it is necessary that in my scheme of new taxation the poor should be left out and the new burden should be imposed on the shoulders that are capable of bearing it. All our good intentions will be frustrated if the new taxation adversely affects the already low standard of life of the majority of the population of this presidency.

Additional Taxation

We have gone through Schedule VII of the Government of India Act and we have selected for purposes of the new taxation several items which are calculated to achieve this object. I shall bring these specifically before the Conference for consideration when the next item on the agenda is reached. Generally I claim that in selecting them we have kept before our mind the principle which I have stated and with which all of us are, I am sure, fully agreed, namely that the additional burden should fall on those shoulders which are able to bear it. That is also the most equitable method. Capacity to pay is being increasingly recognised all over the world as the real test for imposing taxation.

PEASANT PROBLEM.

"The peasant is knocking at the door for relief from burdens of land revenue and indebtedness, the worker is toiling day in and day out without a decent minimum wage or healthy conditions of work.

"Ninety per cent. of our people are waiting to be enlightened, the standard of life of the bulk of the population is low; the sanitary conditions in the countryside are primitive in the extreme, and medical relief is still to be provided on an adequate scale; the death rate is nigh; unemployment is the biggest scourge of the times.

"To remedy all these ills we need more funds, and funds can only come from fresh taxation; let us therefore pool together our ideas and experience to achieve our common goal, i.e., the organisation of mass welfare in the truest and highest sense of the words."

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When boiled in milk daily for 5 minutes and the milk drunk every morning feeds nerves; builds up strength, overcomes debility and depression. It gives tonic effects in all cases of weakness and depression a fine health builder; a boon to every young and old; invalids and depressed; male and female. Once purchased lasts for life.

Price (special) Rs. 20 (full strength) Rs. 5 (low power) Rs. 5.

Pleasing paste. A fine preparation for outward use in time. Price Rs. 3/8.

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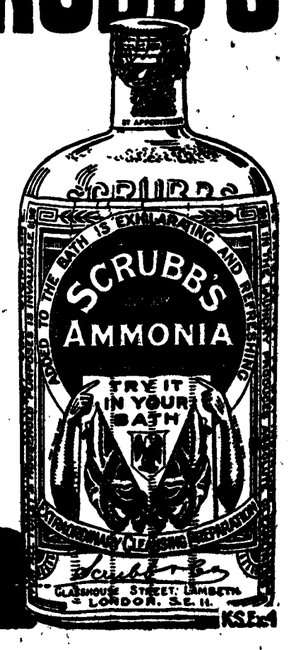
- Scrubbs makes every bath a luxury. It purifies and softens the water—removes odour of perspiration — relieves prickly heat. Use it regularly.
- Scrubbs gives immediate relief from insect bites and stings. Neutralises the poison—allays irritation. Just dab the affected place with undiluted Scrubbs.
- Scrubbs makes shaving easier. Softens the beard—cools and braces the skin—keeps razor blades keen. A few drops in the shaving water every day.
- Scrubbs is invaluable for washing. Loosens and dissolves dirt without effort—invaluable for dainty fragile fabrics. Makes linen snowy white.
- Scrubbs removes grease spots and stains. Rub with a piece of flannel soaked in undiluted Scrubbs, all spots and stains disappear as if by magic.



LOOK FOR THE SIGNATURE

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

declared that the time may come when the people of the Empire may have to save democracy from itself. "Democracy needs to be saved now from these two forms of virtual dictatorship—one of money, and the other of trade union parochialism," asserts Mr. Gayton.

New "National" Party

The reaction to the British Cabinet changes in the foreign countries has not been surprising, since there the view is rightly taken that the change decided upon by the British Government is only a personal one. The changing of the horses by Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Chamberlain is not going to make any change in the foreign policy of the British Government. Mr. Chamberlain may appear to be more conservative in his personal methods, but his financial orthodoxy does not exclude understanding with the non-Conservative parties in relation to foreign matters. In fact, as the general opinion in the European capitals prevails, the outer world will hardly notice that another person heads the National Government. The latter will go on just as before so long as Mr. Baldwin is alive. "As long as his advice counts," says a press message from Bucharest, "the National Government will retain its 'National' character, and Conservatives will have to sacrifice a few good posts for the sake of the National Liberals and the National Labourites." As far as that goes, the National Government will practically remain what it was before. But the necessary influx of younger men into the Government may make a difference in the long run. It is possible that the Conservative youths will want a greater share in the Government. On the other hand it is also possible that the party as such will disappear and the word "National" will represent the new party.

Imperial Conference

In the present Cabinet changes and the various functions in connection with the Coronation, less attention is being paid here to the proceedings of Imperial Conference. I am told that when Mr. Eden first described to the Dominion statesmen the exceedingly active role which British diplomacy is now playing in Central and South-Eastern Europe, they were inclined to demur to such "entanglements." Mr. Baldwin intervened personally in the debate with singular effect on at least two occasions, and emphasised more particularly the following points It was unavoidable, in the view of the British Cabinet, that Great Britain should take a hand in the organisation of European peace beyond the Locarno area, if only in the interests of economic stability and rehabilitation. He emphasised, however, that those peace organisations, which in the form of regional Pacts Britain was seeking to establish throughout Europe, were designed, if ultimately endorsed by the nations concerned, to provide sufficient safeguards against the outbreak of war in those particular parts, without requiring of Great Britain any specific military guarantees. But in spite of this argument of the Prime Minister (Mr. Baldwin) not all the members of the Imperial Conference seem to be satisfied with the exposition of Britain's foreign policy. Canada desires to be aloof in any case in view of her so close neighbourhood with America. Australia and New Zealand appear to be very critical of Britain's policy towards Japan in the Far East. South Africa is deeply concerned with Mussolini's challenge to British Imperialism in Africa and with British complacency in the Abyssinian and Spanish wars. As the "New Statesman and Nation" points out, the effect has been the loss of control of the Mediterranean and the necessity of new plans for fortifying the Cape route to India. In general the Dominions are more troubled about Mussolini than about Hitler, and the Conference is likely to make Britain rather less complaceant to Mussolini. If this means a tougher attitude in the Spanish struggle so much the better The danger is that it may mean continued toleration of Mussolini in Spain and preparations for an imperial war in the future."

German Opinion

German comments upon the Imperial Conference seek to represent the British Empire as a vast, underpopulated area in contrast to Germany which is depicted as an over-crowded country. The Nazi "Angriff" has drawn a dark picture of the population problems of the British Empire, even Ireland in the paper's view being in need of increased numbers. Quoting from recent Parliamentary speeches, the "Angriff" tells its readers that Great Britain can spare but few people for emigration to the Empire and that her population will fall within a century to 20,000,000. Australia is described as a vacuum, while the British stock in Canada is being submerged. The "Angriff" records that more people have in later years returned from the Empire to the homeland than have settled in the Empire.

The Essen National Zeitung, in a much more penetrating study of the Imperial Conference, deals with some of the same points. It mentions Australia in particular as a "space without people" which sees itself threatened by Japan, but appreciates the wide scope of British policy, comparing the Foreign Office to an observatory for recording the world's earthquakes. England's answer to Italy's Abyssinian conquest and to the rearmament of Germany is British rearmament. England's policy, it goes on, is to gain the Dominions over for a joint armament programme. The development of the air arm has taken away from England the character of an island. A sixth part of the earth's surface has come closer to Europe, says the newspaper, and only a joint Empire policy can serve as a counterweight to this change.

Meanwhile, the Berlin newspaper "Beobachter" contends that it is now conceivable that the British Empire may try to intervene in a Japanese-American war, or to join an anti-Italian or anti-German coalition in case of armed conflict, since nobody is contemplating an attack on either the Mother country or the Dominions. It is suspicious, of the spectacular talks about an all-Empire defence system, which it believes is due to the feeling of the British Government to get Britain and the Empire together deliberately to provoke "aggressions" in order to prevent a shifting of the present "balance of power".

Niece Of Dr. Benes Turns Screen Star

Maria Olic, the beautiful niece of Dr. Benes, the famous European statesman and President of Czechoslovakia, has crossed the threshold of fame, for she has recently completed an important role in the film "Stefanik."

She has made an instantaneous hit and has already been engaged for leading roles in other films. In any case her name will endure, for "Stefanik" will last longer than most Hollywood films It is the epic of the creation of the Czechoslovak Republic, in which great work Masaryk was the philosopher, Benes the diplomatist, and Stefanik, the romantic soldier.

Simla, June 7.—Sir N. N. Sircar, the Law Member to the Government of India, is leaving for Calcutta on June 9 and will return to Simla on June 20.—A. P.

FOUR YEARS WITH ULCERATED STOMACH

Now feels "different altogether"

If you endure the terrible agony of ulcerated stomach—or if you have suffered from the pain of other gastric ills, flatulence, wind, indigestion—you will understand the joy with which Mr. W. H. H. wrote this amazing letter:

"For nearly four years I have suffered from ulcerated stomach. I am a waiter, so you can understand how I have suffered—on the go for 12 to 14 hours each day. Sometimes I could have screamed with pain whilst waiting on the guests. Each year I have had to leave my work as I could not carry on. Not long ago I got a bottle of your Powder and since taking it I feel different altogether."

This is typical of the letters continually being received by Macleans. Sufferers who had given up all hope, whom even operations had failed to cure, tell of the marvellous results they have experienced even from the very first dose of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder.

Follow their example, and be absolutely certain to ask for Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, the one with the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on the bottle and the red seal on the carton. There are inferior substitutes at lower prices, but they are not worth the risk to your health. Get the genuine Maclean Brand. It is never sold loose. Also in tablet form.

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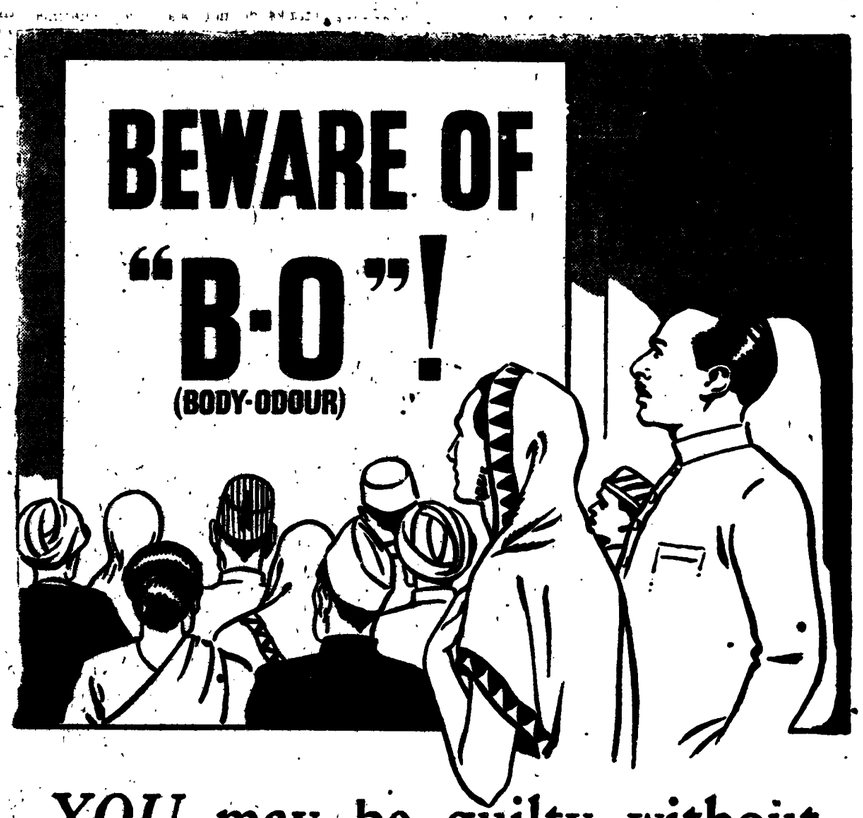
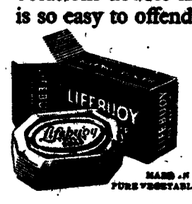


YOU may be guilty without knowing... *be safe this easy way*

Perspiration throws off waste matter through the pores of the skin. If these impurities are left to clog the pores they become stale, and "B.O." is the result — body-odour which so quickly destroys popularity and prestige. Crowded social occasions double the risk — and unpleasantness — of "B.O."; and, unfortunately, it is so easy to offend unknowingly.



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Make sure that you are not guilty of offending — use Lifebuoy Toilet Soap regularly. Lifebuoy Toilet Soap is specially made to prevent "B.O." (body-odour). It contains a wonderful antiseptic health element which is carried deep into the skin pores. Every odorous scrap of perspiration is safely removed, leaving you with a lovely glow of healthful vigour.

LIFEBUOY TOILET SOAP

STOPS "B.O." (BODY-ODOUR)

LEVER BROTHERS (India) LIMITED

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 43 POINTS DOWN

Gold And Base Metals Firm But Wheat Easy

BOMBAY, June 7.

On Monday crossrates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON VERY EASY.

New York cotton was easy on local and foreign selling influenced by favourable weather reports. The closing tone was very easy.

GOLD FIRM.

London gold was firm but silver was easy.

WHEAT EASY.

Wheat was easy. Rubber was steady. Base metals were firm.

SECURITIES QUIETLY STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was fairly active on scattered buying with good business passing. Giltedged securities kept quietly steady with no important enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937
New York, June 7.

Previous closing	12.71
To-day's opening	12.70
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	12.28
Difference	—.43

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1937
Liverpool, June 7.

Previous closing	7.09
To-day's opening	7.09
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	7.08
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 235-8
New April May	Rs. 239-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 7.

Cotton was somewhat easier on favourable weather reports but better situation regarding gold checked aggressive selling. In the absence of fresh incentive the market was quiet with narrow movements.

Trading in October began at 12.70 i.e. 1 point lower than previous closing Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered local and foreign selling influenced by favourable weather reports while July liquidation further eased values October declining to 12.65.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.28 with a decline of 43 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 7.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.71/12.70) 12.73/12.73
October (12.69/12.69) 12.70/12.70
December (12.65/12.64) 12.69/12.69

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 7.

American July (7.21)	7.22
American October (7.09)	7.09
Egyptian June (10.50)	10.40
Egyptian July (10.60)	10.50

BROACH COTTON

London, June 7.

The market was closed at night on account of the promulgation of Curfew Order.

LONDON MARKETS

Liverpool, June 7.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/4)	1-1 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-9)	1-9
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4)	1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8)	1-8

JUTE

New Crop June July (£21 11/16 sellers) £21 3/8 paid and sellers.
Dunlop June (£24 3/4 sellers) £25 sellers
Lightning June (£23 sellers) £23 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (9 5/8 buyer) 9 13/16 buyers.
Forward July September (9 13/16 paid and sellers) 10 paid and value.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (£13 7/8 sellers) £14 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta June July (14 5/8 sellers) £14 1/2 sellers.
Linseed La Plata June July (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£15 1/8 sellers) £15 1/16 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 7.

Liverpool wheat opened weak with July at 105 and October 97. The market eased on general selling influenced by easier weekend advices from abroad while subsequently liquidation and renewed selling again appeared on shippers which further depressed values.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 7.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.06 1/2 and then advanced on general buying and covering influenced by higher Canadian cables and some unfavourable weather news.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)
Delivery Sept. 1937.
Bombay, June 7.

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 11 a.m.	8 3 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 4 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8 4 0

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, June 7.

Previous closing	4.93 5/8
To-day's opening	4.93 5/16
To-day's closing	4.93 7/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.
London, June 7.

Previous closing	4.93.29
To-day's opening	4.93.55
To-day's closing	4.93.55

FRANC RATE
London, June 7.

Previous closing	110.68
To-day's opening	110.71
To-day's closing	110.72

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 7.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93.55 and then advanced to 4.93.65 on better support but movements were small and narrow.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.93.55.

Franc opened at 110.71 and kept steady 110.71 with steadier tendency.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 110.72.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/28
Paris on Bombay (8.856)	8.859
New York on Bombay (37.19)	37.24
London on Milan (93.74)	93.72
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8)	0.93 1/2
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2)	1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2)	1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£251 1/4) sellers) £253 3/4 sellers and steady.
Lead (£23 13/16 buyers) £24 buyers £24 1/16 sellers. Firm.
Electrolytic Copper (£62 to £64) £63 to £65
Glasgow Iron (£87) £87

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, June 5

The following cable information was received from London to night

"India and Speculators bought and sold. Business small. Market quiet but steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 7.

	Previous closing Prices	To-day's Prices.
Spot	20 3/8d.	20 5/16d.
Forward	20 7/16d.	20 3/8d.

LONDON GOLD
London, June 7.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-3 1/2) £7-0-8 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 7.
10 p.m.

Silver ready	52 11 0
Silver 1st settlement	52 13 0
Silver 2nd settlement	53 0 0
Gold ready	34 12 6
Gold 1st settlement	34 9 0
Gold 2nd settlement	34 4 0
Sovereigns	22 2 6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation
Liverpool, June 7.

Liverpool wheat May delivery closed at 104 1/8 as against the previous closing rate at 107 1/4

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations
Bombay, June 7.

Wheat September	5 6 3
Wheat January	5 10 0
Linseed September	8 4 3

The tone was steady.

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, June 7.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper finally closed at 5-0 p.m. at Rs. 95-8-0.

Fluctuations during the session were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	95 7 0
Highest	95 8 0
Lowest	95 6 6
Closing	95 8 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 7.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £90 5/8 as against the previous closing at £90 3/4.

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 7.
2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£99) £99
3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (£91) £90 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£111) £111.
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£114) £114
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102 1/2) £102 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£75 3/8) £75 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£101 3/8) £101 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 5/8) £105 5/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 1/4) £109 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 2/4) £101 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£109 1/8) £109 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 7.
2-30 p.m.

Mining shares generally were firm and fairly active especially Kaffirs on continental support. The market otherwise was quiet with only small business. Internationals and oils were steady to firm.

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese Second Preference (15-10 1/2) 15-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (80-0) 70-0
Hydro Electric (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
Musical Industries (20-6) 20-6
Princhin Johnson (44-1 1/2) 44-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (37-0) 37-0
Woolsworth Ordinary (77-6) 78-0
Realisation 1930 (£95 1/4) £95 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (33-6) 33-6
Unilever Ordinary (42-1 1/2) 42-6
Ford Motors (28-3) 28-3
Cables and Wireless (£8 1/8) £8 1/8
British American Tobacco (125-7 1/2) 125 7 1/2 Ex Div.
Carreas (£8 1/2) £8 3/8 Ex Div.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (153-9) 153-9
P and O S N Company Deferred (32-6) 32-6
Distillers (114-6) 114-9
Bredfords Dyers (£8 7/8) £8 7/8
British Celanese (£8 5/8) £8 5/8
J and P Coates Ordinary (45-9) 45-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (52-9) 52-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-3) 10-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary (29-3) 29-6
Inter Nickels (60-3) 60-7 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (65-0) 65-0
Tata Steel Preference (£106) £106

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2
Empire of India (30-0) 29-4 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (39-0) 39-6
Gula Kelampong (40-0) 41-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (37-4 1/2) 37-4 1/2

JUTES SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (51-3) 51-3
Burma Corporation (17-0) 17-0
Rio Tintos (£20) £20 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (57-6) 61-3
Rand Mines (£6 5/8) £6 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£12 3/8) £12 7/8
Geduie New (£7 3/4) £8 1/8
New Moddels (£30) £30
Sub Nigel (£9 1/4) £9 7/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (30-0) 32-6
Union Corporation (£7 1/8) £7 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£53 3/4) £51 1/4 Ex Div.
Anglo Iranian (127-6) 128-1 1/2
Burma Oil (115-7 1/2) 117-6
Musical Eagle (19-6) 20-3
Shell Transport (112-1 1/2) 110-7 1/2 Ex Div.
Royal Dutch (£46 1/2) £46 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£30 3/4) £31
L and S Ordinary (£33) £33 1/2
L N E R Defd (£5) £5
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22 1/2) £22 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£128) £128 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£84) £84

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 7.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motor (dol 56 3/4) dol 55 3/8
N Copper Mining (dol 55) dol 54 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 102 5/8) dol 100 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 135) unquoted.

RESERVE BANK SHARES

Difficulties In Checking Concentration In Individual Hands

SIMLA, June 7.

It is understood that final shape has not yet been given to the proposed amendment to the Reserve Bank Act in order to counteract the tendency recently noticed of large blocks of the Bank's shares being concentrated in the hands of a few holders and of shares becoming frozen from the point of view of voting power. The Bank's main objection to such a development appears to be that it results in restricting the electorate and so taking away from the representative character of the Directorate chosen by it.

NO EFFECTIVE CHECK.

The Bank, as already reported, has, therefore, suggested the limiting of the number of shares that a holder may have registered on its books to 200, but it is not clear that this will have the intended effect. For instance it would be easy for any shareholder to get round legislation of this kind by purchasing shares in the name of his wife, children and other relatives.

Again, even though shares may according to the Bank's Register be widely distributed, it cannot, in actual practice, prevent one shareholder securing effective control over a large number of others by proxies and so long as the present Company Law allows the system of proxies, there is no way of correcting this situation.

Another difficulty is the matter of shares held on "blank transfers." In this connection the Government is understood to be examining the recommendation of the Bombay Stock Exchange Committee to limit the legitimacy of "blank transfers."—A. P.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CHEERFUL

Subsiding Of Gold Flood

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, June 7.

On the Stock Exchange to-day, with the subsiding of the gold flood helping to restore confidence, the new account opened cheerfully. Kaffirs were especially firm on good general demand finding sellers reserved. Elsewhere business did not materially expand but the undertone was firm. Mexican eagles strengthened on prospects of an early settlement of the strike.

Only about 750,000 sterling worth of gold changed hands at the fixing today; the bulk being taken for shipment to New York.

Among commodities, wheat weakened sharply owing to the absence of demand.

Wall Street opened steady.

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Coals Easier & Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, June 7.

Jutes were easier with limited trading. Coals were easier and practically only minimum amount of business took place. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous apart from slight improvement in speculative stocks there was nothing practically to report. Government securities were steadier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Two and threefourth per cent loan 1948/52 100/4, small lot; three per cent paper 34/12, small lot; three per cent loan 1951/54 101/5, small lot; three and a half per cent paper 95/9, four per cent loan 1960/70 110/7, five per cent loan 1945/55 119/2 small lot, five per cent loan 1939/44 105/7, small lot, three per cent U. P. loan 1961/66 96/12.

Bank:—Reserve Bank 12p.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway 84, Katakhal Lalbazar Rly. 88.

Coals:—Aldih 3/4, Bengal Giridih 2/4, Bokaro and Ramgur 16/8, Central Kurkend 7/2, Ghusick and Muslia 3/5, Parasea 1/8, Satpukuria and Asansol 1, Sendra 12/10.

Jutes:—Alliance 225, Bally 162, Barnagore 138, William 237, Gourepore pref 127, Howrah 53/6, Hukumchand pref 106 small lot, Kamarhatty 520, National 21/8 Ex Div. Nuddea 42, Reliance 63/12.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 11/6, Consolidated tin 6, Indian copper 3/4, Rhodesia copper 2/15, Cum Div, Hukumchand electric 10/10, India steel and wire products ord 770, Indian iron and steel 42. Indian Standard Wagon Pref 129, Steel Corporation Ord 9, Steel Corporation Pref 96, Calcutta Safe Deposit 1/12, Disc small lot, India wood products 27, British Burma Petroleum 5/5, India paper pulp 144/8, Titaghur paper ord 36/8, Titaghur paper defd 10/12, Bengal Bonded Warehouse "A" 945 Ex Div small lots, Murree Brewery 14/1, Bishnauth tea 25/2, Ledo 166 Cum Div.

Debentures:—Six per cent 1894/43 Gondalpara Jute 108, three and threefourth 1935/65 Calcutta Port Trust 102/14, four per cent 1934/49 Hardwar Dehra Rly. 101, five per cent 1933/43, Presidency Jute 102.

The share market will remain closed on ninth June.—A.P.

SCOUTING IN INDIA

(Continued from Page 6.)

General supervision of the Scout activities is done by Educational inspectors at the time of the annual inspection of schools. The school authorities think that favourable note on the Scout activities in their schools by Inspectors goes a long way in making their institutions look efficient and up-to-date in the eyes of the Department. They do so in the hope of winning favour of their educational authorities So the School management consider that even one troop is better than none and make a show of it at the time of annual inspection and then go to sleep until the time of the next inspection. If this be the motive behind Scouting in schools, it is needless to speak about the efficiency of its work.

Uninspiring Atmosphere.

Some teachers, who can be counted on fingers, no doubt become Scout Masters. They do so, as can be seen from their work, not with the spirit of service either to the boys or to the institution but for their own ends. The school authorities may press them to be Scout Masters; they may have a desire to please the School authorities; they may be ambitious to win a word of praise from the Inspecting officer; they may have a liking to look as busy-bodies and as social workers in the eyes of the public; or they may consider that Scouting would prove an additional qualification for them in getting a higher grade or an increment. These are some of the reasons why they become Scout Masters. They are fully aware of the sincerity and sympathy of the authorities for this movement! As the school inspection approaches, they gather some boys from the lower standards and teach them one or two games. When the Inspector visits schools, these Scout Masters put up a grand show; the boys appear in Scout uniforms; one or two games; then the Circus is over.

Ninety-nine per cent. of the boys who join the Scout troops never pass beyond the elementary stage of "tender foot". The reason is, they are practically forced to join the Scout Movement. They give it up once for all after a term or so. New year comes and there will be new recruits. Very few boys continue their course in Scouting for years. Thus the Scout movement turns round the "tender foot" stage like a monkey tied to a pole and never beyond that. The boys can see through the show of Scout and they are convinced that it is not going to be of any use to them in their life. To them it is a lifeless activity.

The boys especially the adolescents possess extraordinary creative energy. They are bubbling with emotion. Only activities that have got virility in them and which can provide full scope for the free play of their energy and emotion can appeal to them. Scouting has failed to appeal to the New India.

In independent countries movements which are conducted for the welfare of the youth have helped the boys to be pillars of their nations. In India, on the contrary, the Scout movement has denationalised our youth. To encourage this movement is nipping the national movement in its bud. So, is it not our primary duty to oust out it from our country and offer a vigorous and national organisation in its place?

"JIRGA" OFFERS TRIBAL POLICE

SIMLA, June 7.

A communique states; The Torikhel Wazir "Jirga" was interviewed again yesterday morning at Miranshah. The "Jirga" was again warned of the danger of allowing themselves to come into conflict with the Government and reminded of their responsibility

It was impressed upon them that there was much to be done and that they must take a united effort to secure the release of kidnapped Hindus, suppress bad characters, expel hostiles of other tribes in their country and obey the orders given by the Government.

The "Jirga" intimated that they had decided to call up their khassadars and employ them as tribal police. They were informed that the khassadars could assemble at Spalga on June 13 and it should then be decided how they were to be employed.

The "Jirga" was informed, however, that the Government did not require the services of their khassadars at present and would make no promises or accept any liability for their payment.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS
Bombay, June 7.

K Nixon s.s. City of Guildford of 3236 reg tons Capt F. Sampton arrived on 5th inst. from Liverpool via Portsaid and Suez with general cargo.

N Y K s.s. Tokushima Maru of 3703 reg tons Capt M Sugiura arrived from Karachi on 5th inst. with cotton and general cargo.

P and O s.s. Somali of 3521 reg tons Capt T H Kemp arrived from Otran via Hokodate, Shimidzu, Nagoya, Moji, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with general cargo.

K Nixon s.s. City of Benares of 5720 reg tons Copt A Lee arrived from Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING

S S Pres Van Buren (FFC) for Suez Portsaid, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles and American Ports.

S S Wartenfels (LE) for Karachi, Marmagoa and Europe and American Ports.

DEPARTURES.

N Y K s.s. Victoria Maru of 4257 reg tons Copt Y Kawamoto sailed for Kobe via Singapore and Hongkong with passengers and local cargo.

K Nixon s.s. City of Benares of 5720 reg tons Capt A Lee sailed for Marseilles, Liverpool and Plymouth with passengers and in ballast.

B I S N s.s. Barala of 1899 reg tons Capt E Shepherd sailed for Calcutta via Colombo in ballast.

B I S N s.s. Naringa of 4118 reg tons Capt C E Parker sailed for Rangoon via Cochin, Colombo and Tuticorin with local cargo.

B I S N s.s. Golconda of 3203 reg tons Capt S C Brown sailed for Tuticorin in water ballast.

O S K s.s. Silkworth of 2961 reg tons Capt J Gemmell sailed for Kobe via Penang and Singapore with local cargo.

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, June 7.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 City of Johannesburg 3583 Colombo 9-6 F F Campbell.
2 C/Guildford 3236 Karachi 8-6 K Nixon
3 Silksworth 2961 Kobe 7-6 O S K
4 Tokushima Maru 3703 Japan 11-6 N Y K
5 Somali 3522 London 8-6 M M
7 Serbino 2647 Karachi 10-6 J Finlay
9 Ginyo Maru 6128 Japan 11-6 N Y K
Jett-Jalajoti 2698 Rangoon 10-6 Scindia S N
14 Cranfield 3213 Japan 8-6 M M
15 Karanja 4646 Durban 9-6 M M
16 Temple Lane 2562 Antwerp 11-6 L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bandra 1893 P Gulf 9-6 M M
4 Varsova 1955 Busra 10-6 M M
14 Indira 278 N F 8-6 Malabar Steamship Co. Ltd.

PRINCES DOCK

C/R Jalapadma 2328 Rangoon, 12-6 Scindia S N
F Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 8-6 T M
G Victoria Marie 883 M Coast 10-6 Merchant S N
K Varela 1926 N F, N F, M M

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Warfield 11-6-37 M M
Comorin 17-6-37 P and O
Ranchi 10-6-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 24-6-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 14-6-37 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Wartenfels 9-6-37 L Edwards
Kandelfels 13-6-37 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

New Orleans 22-6-37 L Edward
Pres Van Buren 10-6-37 F F Campbell

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Tosari 13-6-37 Volkart Bros

FROM SYDNEY

Mooltan 19-6-37 P and O

FROM TRIESTE

Sumatra 12-6-37 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Somali 6-6-37 P and O
Tokiwa Maru 15-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Kifuku Maru 9-6-37 O S Kaisha
Victoria 17-6-37 L Triestino
Rawalpindi 11-6-37 P and O
Calcutta Maru 25-6-37 N Y
Anyo Maru 30-6-37 N Y Ka

FROM RANGOON

Goghra 8-6-37 M M
Ellora 9-6-37 M M
Chyebassa 12-6-37 M M

FROM BASRA

Bamora 10-6-3 M M
Vita 12-6-37 M M

FROM HULL

City of Kobe 21-6-37 J Finlay

FROM ABADAN

British Architect 12-6-37 Anglo Iranian Oil

FROM GENOA

Conte Rosso 8-6-37 L Triestino
Antonietta Costa 12-6-37 L Triestino
Alberto Treves 14-6-37 L Triestino

FROM BASSEIN

Jaladuta 12-6-37 Scindia Steam
Jalavihar 10-6-37 Scindia Steam
Hatarana 13-6-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 12-6-37 M M

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Rawalpindi 12-6-37 P and O
Mooltan 19-6-37 P and O
Warfield 12-6-37 M M
Corfu 26-6-37 P and O

FOR HAMBURG

Temple Lane 11-6-37 L Edwards

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Cantenbury 7-7-37 K N
Castalia 12-6-37 Anchor Line

FOR SYDNEY

Comorin 17-6-37 P and O

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 25-6-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 11-6-37 F F Campbell
City of Johannesburg 8-6-37 F F C

FOR GENOA

Victoria 17-6-37 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

London Maru 8-6-37 O S Kaisha
Tokushima Maru 18-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Giyo Maru 11-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 8-6-37 L Triestino
Ranchi 10-6-37 P and O
Silkworth 8-6-37 O S K
Kifuku Maru 24-6-37 O S K
Tokiwa Maru 24-6-37 N Y K

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 8-6-37 Turner Morrison

FOR BASRA

Bamora 16-6-37 M M
Bandra 9-6-37 M M
Varsova 10-6-37 M M
Vita 17-6-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 9-6-37 M M
Takliwa 23-6-37 M M

FOR KARACHI

Wartenfels 14-6-37 L Edwards

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Clan Murray 4-6-37
S S Kalavati 5-6-37
S S Irrawadi 5-6-37
S S Jalapadma 5-6-37
S S Gharinda 5-6-37
S S Barala 5-6-37
S S Varsova 5-6-37
S S Indira 5-6-37
S S Nawab 7-6-37

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 7.

S S Silksworth for Kobe: 500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 50 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Somali for London: 22 bales goat skins D Abraham.

S S Craufield for Kobe: 500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton raw S Karamshi; 150 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 53 bales cotton raw N Futehally; 100 bales cotton raw Kotak

For Usaka: 350 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton raw P Madhavani; 250 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S President Van Buren for New York: 500 bales cotton fly Dhapia.

For Kingston: 50 bales grey cotton sundry R Shantilal.

For Salonica: 34 bags black pepper K Moorarji.

For Alexandria: 34 bales cotton piece goods R Shantilal.

S S London Maru for Osaka: 2900 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton raw A Podar; 50 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For Nagoya: 1400 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Nagasaki: 100 bales cotton raw N Nagsee.

For Moji: 300 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.

For Kobe: 200 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 100 bales cotton raw Bombay Company; 200 bales cotton raw S Karamshi; 1700 bales cotton raw N Nagsee; 400 bales cotton raw Kotak; 300 bales cotton raw A Podar; 150 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton.

For Yokkaichi: 400 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Gingo Maru for Osaka: 300 bales cotton raw S R Tulshan; 100 bales cotton raw R B Champalal; 1900 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Shanghai: 51 dms chloride cement The Oxy chloride F Produce.

For Kobe: 300 bales cotton raw G Dossa; 100 bales cotton raw S Karamshi 300 bales cotton raw A Khimji; 200 bales cotton raw A Podar; 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi: 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

S S Tokushima Maru for Osaka: 1300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 175 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading; 300 bales cotton raw Kotak.

For Moji: 125 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton.

For Yokohama: 25 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton.

For Yokkaichi: 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros. 500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.

For Kobe: 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton raw Kotak; 300 bales cotton raw A Podar; 50 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 100 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.; 185 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton.

S S Temple Lane for Hamburg: 55 bales cotton raw N Rajaram; 400 bales cotton twist waste Barot Bros; 220 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 190 bales cotton waste clean Indian Produce Export; 201 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal.

For Norrkoping: 75 bales cotton raw B Cursondas.

For Lisbon: 110 bales cotton raw V Ladha.

For Antwerp: 110 bales cotton raw N Nagsee; 87 bales cotton fly S Textile Products (India).

For Demerara: 100 bags g nut S Ramnarain.

IMPORTS

Bombay, June 7.

S S City of Beneras Agents K Nixon and Co. from Liverpool: 23 cases telephone materials; 200 kgs hydrosulphite of sod; 60 cases cigarettes; 76 cases whisky; 284 dms sodium sulphide; 1104 loose pneu tyres; 100 kegs lead ore; 41 kegs aniline dyes; 22 cases biscuits; 55 cases lub grease; 208 bdls black flat steel sheets; 235 dms lub oil; 95 bales old news paper; 1814 bdls steel hoops; 100 bdls steel sheet middles; 308 cases machinery; 66 cases paint; 32 cases medicines; 50 bdls iron boot lips; 64 bdls spring steel; 420 bags nails; 154 pcs earther ware 206 bales tyres and tubes; 111 loose c i cisterns; 501 bales steel circles; 98 cts tiles; 40 bales flat leather belting; 92 coils steel wire; 84 bdls iron buckets; 200 doose c i pipes; 121 cases cottons; 33 cases cotton yarn; 177 cases cotton piece goods; 40 bales botany zam.

From Glasgow: 20 cases cottons; 115 loose cisterns; 156 cases whisky; 60 cases wine 244 cases beer; 100 bales oldnews paper; 150 loose c i cisterns; 60 pcs sanitary eathenware; 64 pkgs structural material.

From Marseilles: 170 cases vermouth; 236 cases mineral water; 100 bags almonds in shells; 53 cases chemical products non dangerous.

S S Viceroy of India Agents M Mackenzie from London: 139 bars silver.

From Portsaid: 15 cases embd cotton goods; 32 cases art silk embd cotton goods.

From Basle: 43 barrels amline colour

From Aden: 96 bags chara grain; 46 bags bajree.

From Alexandria: 300 bales cotton.

From Marseilles: 110 cases brandy 76 bales dry roots; 25 bdls almonds.

S S Japan Agents L Edwards from Hamburg: 103 coils galvd iron wire; 60 cases gablony goods 955 bales paper; 241 cases steel hinges; 50 pcs bar steel 179 cases padlock; 36 cases wire nails; 317 dms bleaching powder; 500 cases chlorate of potash; 105 cases petroleum stoves and spare parts; 308 bdls steel bues.

Japanese Buying In New York Cotton Market

COMPLAINTS OF EXCESSIVE RAINS IN NORTHWEST TEXAS

Sentiment Divided But Scarcity Of Sellers

Bombay, June 7

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was steady with Japanese and trade buying. The abatement of the immediate nervousness over the gold situation helped the market where Japanese interests bought new crop months. The Commodity Credit Corporation states that 13,27,000 bales of loan cotton have been requested to be released upto June 3rd. The market opened quiet with the undertone steady on higher Liverpool cables, steadiness of the Stock market and complaints of excessive rains in northwest Texas, where replanting will be necessary with week-end covering. Moderate liquidation in July was readily absorbed by trade and Spot houses with Japanese buying.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 12.69. There was scattered selling and prices declined 2 points to 12.67 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on prices advanced five points to 12.72 which was the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 3 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 13.24c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 2 points to unchanged. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 13.04 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 7 to 8 points up. There was local covering of near positions and London general buying on President Roosevelt's reassuring gold policy statement. There were reports of excessive rains in parts of Cotton Belt. Later on there was long liquidation and lack of follow through. The market closed at a rise of 5 to 6 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 7.40c. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Sakels market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 8 points. Uppers futures gained 8 to 5 points with Spot cotton 7 points up at 9.46d.

The Alexandria cotton market was closed on Saturday.

WEEKLY REVIEW

The New York cotton market was irregular and dull, nervous selling on the developments in Spain and favourable weather meeting with trade price fixing especially on Japanese account. However buying and selling were not aggressive, the market being easily influenced by moderate orders either way.

The dullness of the Spot market and cotton goods are restricting domestic price fixing. July liquidation continued at slightly narrower difference with spot houses takings offerings against sales of later positions.

The drought breaking rains in Northwest Texas and Western Oklahoma were mostly favourable but necessitate some replanting. Private ideas of acreage range from 10.4 to 14.4 per cent above that of last year.

Traders hesitate to press the market at the current levels but sentiment is still divided with persistent rumours of a change in the gold buying policy despite denials from Washington having a very disturbing effect. Meanwhile, constructive developments are lacking and a quiet trading market is indicated for the time being.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 12.72 plus 05 (12 noon)

New York October lowest 12.67 (10-3 a.m.)

Liverpool October highest 7.12 plus 08

Liverpool October lowest 7.08 plus 04

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Market is not responding to bearish news owing to moderate trade buying and absence of speculation. Forecast of fair weather and showers in some sections next week.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable:—

•Garside: Crop progress fairly good. Unwanted rains many sections, Texas dryness eliminated. Acreage ideas averaging twelve thirteen per cent increase. Cloths slow, Mills curtailing gradually.

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Weather over U. S. Cotton Belt:
Eastern: Scattered showers
Central: Local thunder showers
Western: Partly cloudy. Possible.

Messrs. M and B Stern have received the following cables:—

"With reassuring statement of Roosevelt on gold expect all commodities show some recovery.

"Cotton expect trading market entirely dependant crop reports. Wheat due strong statistical position prefer purchases July any weak markets. October entirely dependant weather reports."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales.	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 5-6-37	6711000	6940000
Receipts Yesterday 5-6-37	2000	4000
Exports to date 5-6-37	5399000	5828000
Stock at Ports 5-6-37	1344000	1669000
Stock at Interior Towns 4-6-37	1062000	1551000
Stock at Liverpool 4-6-37	917000	714000
Visible Supply 4-6-37	3847000	4251000
Quantity in sight 4-6-37	12699000	12024000
Quantity out of sight 4-6-37	12104000	10879000

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, June 7.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	5-6-37	This year
Khandesh	56	205,532
Central India	215	328,689
Barsi and Nagar		171,913
Hyderabad-Gaorani		100,328
Berar	368	564,358
Central Provinces	75	113,396
Total Oomras	714	1,484,696
Dholera	554	128,343
N.-W. Provinces		8,513
Rajputana	254	89,600
Sind-Punjab	464	327,536
Broach	673	336,857
Coompta and Dharwar	105	55,943
Westerns-Northerns		35,287
Cocanada		147
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	400	13,645
Persian		14
American		12,477
Egyptian and African	2,247	351,356
Comilla Burma and other sorts		22
Total	5,611	2,845,666

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 3rd June.

In full-pressed Bales.	5-6-37	This year.
Europe	348	421,819
Japan and China	12,522	1,233,430
Coast Ports		29,328
Up-country by Rail		219,419
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		93,354
Total	12,868	1,997,350

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 5.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt., June sellers 29/7½

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt., Sept.-Dec. sellers 29/7½

Montreal Silver

Montreal, June 5.

June	45.15 plus 10
July	45.10 plus 10
September	45.15 plus 10

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 7

On Saturday London gold prices declined 1 1/2d. to £7-0-3 1/2. London Paris Exchange declined one point at 110.68. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.93 5/8. London silver prices advanced 1/16d to 20 3/8d. India and speculators were small buyers and offerings were light. Montreal silver futures closed 10 points up. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/2. The local silver market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. Local operators believe that ultimately gold prices will have to work lower and are keeping prices low.

GOLD

Ready	34 10 0
Jeth	34 7 0
Ashad	34 3 0

SILVER

Ready	52 12 0
Jeth	52 14 0
Ashad	53 0 0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 5

Broach J/A opening 240 highest 240 3/4 lowest 239 3/4 closing 240

Broach A/M 1938 opening 242 1/4 highest 244 lowest 242 1/4 closing 242 3/4

Oomra July opening 233 1/4 highest 234 1/2 lowest 233 1/4 closing 234

Oomra D/J opening 223 3/4 highest 224 lowest 223 3/4 closing 224

Bengal July opening 200 highest 202 1/4 lowest 200 closing 202 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 187 highest 187 1/2 lowest 187 closing 187 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach J/A (21-6-37) Rs. 4 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August (30-6-37) Rs. 6 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 28 1/2

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, June 5

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Ame Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	59
Electric Power and Light	17
Electric Bond & del Pfd	58
American Tel and Tel	166 1/2
Western Union Telg	57 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	49
New York Central Railway	44 3/4
Southern Pacific Railway	61
Union Pacific Railway	140
Delware and Hudson	44
United Gas and Electric	9
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	91 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio 3 1/2 per cent 1996	97
Denmark 6 per cent 1942	105 1/2
Crucible Steel	63
National Steel	77
Republican Steel	35
United S Steel	101 1/4
Amr Car Foundry	57
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	14
United S Smelting	27
Youngstown Sheet	45
Anaconda Copper Mining	54 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	50 1/2
Chrysler	113
General Motors	55 1/4
General Electric	54 1/4
Socony Oil	19 1/2
St Oil of N J	67
National Dairy	22
Chase Bank	41
National City Bank	45
Amerex	26 7/8
Sun Life of Canada	450
Aviation Corp	
Amr Tel and Tel 3 1/4 per cent 1961	99 1/4
Argentine 4 1/2 per cent 1961	101 3/8
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent 1937	83 1/4

Market steady but quiet. General expectation, market higher next week. Turnover 500,000 shares.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 7

Following a rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 239/8 for Broach J/A delivery and advanced to Rs. 240/8 on local short covering and scattered buying. Later on there was some realising which resulted in a setback to Rs. 240/4. Later on business was restricted and there was no important change in prices.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of one point but it opened unchanged and later on was quoted 3 points down. In the local market there was further realising and prices declined to Rs. 238/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	240	4	0
Broach A/M	243	8	0
Oomra July	234	8	0
Oomra D/J	224	8	0
Bengal July	202	0	0
Bengal D/J	188	8	0

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, June 7

June	268.70 plus	10
August	272.10	—150
September	269.70	—230
October	266.40	—270
December	265.00	—280

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, June 7

August	80.90	—10
September	81.30	—20

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 4th June	10,177
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,840,055
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,701,200
Increase	138,855

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 211 October 189 at cross rate 4.93 5/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1937 240/8 Liverpool July 7.22 Rs. 74 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 243/4 Liverpool May 1938 7.05 Rs. 63 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1937 240/8 New York July 12.74 Rs. 46 1/2 at cross rate 4.93 5/8

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 243/4 New York May 12.79 Rs. 44 at cross rate 4.93 5/8

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 7

Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	42	2	0
Highest	42	7	3
Lowest	42	2	0
Closing	42	4	6
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	36	8	0
Highest	36	10	0
Lowest	36	7	6
Closing	36	8	0
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	20	13	0
Highest	20	15	6
Lowest	20	12	0
Closing	20	12	6

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, June 7

On Saturday foreign markets were quiet but steady and price changes were narrow. In the local market there was a restricted turnover and prices ruled quiet. It is generally believed that as there is no prospect of any change in gold prices, there will be steady recovery in commodity prices and wheat market will receive early attention on any favourable development.

Linseed September	5	4	0
Wheat September	5	6	6
Wheat January	5	10	3

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, June 7

Copper sheets	57	2	0
Yellow sheets	48	8	0

COTTON BUREAU REPORT

U. S. Cotton Bureau reports will be issued on the following days:

July 8: Acreage.
Aug. 9: Crop and condition.
Sept. 8: Condition, crop and area.
Oct. 8: Crop and condition.
Nov. 8: Crop.
Dec. 8: Final Estimate.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, June 7

Java ready	15	2	0
June July shipment	5	15	6
Aug Sept shipment	5	14	0
Oct Dec shipment	5	15	0
Ready Kesar	10	15	0
Ready Saraya	10	4	0
Spot Java	F	6	15

U. S. Cotton Crop

Liverpool, June 7

Continued rains in Western Belt. Central Belt getting too much rain. Weather cool. Forecast: Entire Belt cloudy.

Groundnuts Coromandel

London, June 5

July	£15	0	0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, June 5

July	107	1/4d.
October	99	1/4d.
December	98	1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, June 5

July	del	1.03 1/2
September	del	1.00 3/4
December	del	1.00

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 7

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 99/14
3 per cent 1951/54 101/2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100
1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/13
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 107
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/8
5 per cent U P Bonds 97
5 per cent 1939/44 105/4
5 per cent 1940/43 108/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 104/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 119/6
4 per cent 1953/83 111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104/12
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 122/8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 107/14
4 per cent M Deb 1974 106/12
5 per cent M Deb 1948 117
5 per cent 1954 129
6 per cent K P T 1956 129/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 101/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 95/8 and declined to Rs. 95/6/6. Tone: Quiet.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, June 7

B C Rate T T O D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling I T O D 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying I T 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying O D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 269 5/8
Bank's buying T T 267 3/8

PARIS:—
Bank's selling T T 828
Bank's buying T T 841

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2 (1/8 lower from Aug.)
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM:—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 66 7/8

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 82 5/8

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 81 1/8

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN:—
Bank's selling D D 91 1/2

CROSS RATE:—
New York London 4.93 5/8 5th instant
Japan London 1/2 7th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 27/32 7th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/2 7th instant
Java London 3.94 3/4 7th instant
London Paris 110.68 5th instant
London Belgium 29.30 1/2 5th instant
London Switzerland 21.61 1/2 5th instant
London Berlin 12.31 1/4 5th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 5th instant
London New York 4.9320 5th instant
London Amsterdam 8.97 5th instant
London Italy 93.74 5th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-5 4th instant.
Gold £7-0-3 1/2 5th instant
Silver London Ready 20-5/16 4th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 3/8 5th instant
Silver London Forward 20 3/8 4th instant.
Silver London Forward 20 7/16 5th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 4th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 5th instant
London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 4th instant.
London Discounts 3/4 per cent 5th instant
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 4th instant.
London Discount 6 months 13/16 per cent 5th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 7

Wheat	14,006 cwts.
Linseed	8,038 cwts.
Groundnuts	293 cwts.
Castorseed	73 cwts.
Rice	55,353 cwts.
Myrabollams	528 cwts.
Cottonseed	367 cwts.
Gram	1,849 cwts.
Joowar	2,152 cwts.
Barley	187 cwts.
Bajree	1,325 cwts.
Indian sugar	7,974 cwts.
Coal	2,923 tons.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 7

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	209	206	203	200	
Punjab	209	206	203	200	
Oomra No. 3	242	239	236	233	
C P No. 1	255	252	249	246	
C P No. 2	246	243	240	237	
Broach No. 2		246	243	240	237
Punjab Ame		256	253	250	247
Surat		305	303	300	297
Rajpipla		300	298	295	292
Navsari		315	313	310	307

"SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION IN SHARES"

Mr. R. R. Nabar, B.A., a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange, has published a book called "Successful Speculation in Shares." In these days when speculative enterprise is increasing in this country, this book will be a useful guide to those who plunge into reckless speculation. The subject of Stock Exchange speculation is very little understood by the great majority of people. The author has written the book with a two-fold object, namely, to prevent the inexperienced and the ignorant from ruining themselves and secondly to help those who seriously desire to make speculation a profession in after-life. The book is intended for a speculator and deals at length with various aspects of this profession. It aims at showing that business on cash basis will not reduce risks and there is no case against speculation. The author has personal experience of Share Business and has discussed the subject with sufficient care. The price of the book is Rs. 5 and can be had from the author, at Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, June 7

The local share bazar was closed today for forward business owing to "Valan."

In the cash section there was restricted turnover with some selling in Central Bank shares which declined to Rs. 31/8 while B. B. Petrols were done at Rs. 4/15.

Quotations were as under:—

Central Bank	31	12	0
Reserve Bank	127	0	0
Andhra P	1520	0	0
Tram P.	84	12	0
Mercantile Mec	55	8	0
Port Canning	607	8	0
Scindia	26	4	0
Indian Iron	43	0	0
Burma Cor.	11	6	0
Indian Copper	3	5	0

LIMITED BUSINESS IN CALCUTTA SHARES

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co have issued the following report dated June 4:—

Jute: The business in this section has been extremely limited. The uncertainty about the future of gold has acted as a break to any revival of trading. Jute shares have been completely neglected and whatever business has been put through is effected on easy terms. Howrah closed at 52/8, Kamarhatty 520, Kankinarrah 410, Dalhousie 315, Belvedere 352, Union 380, Champdany 155, Albion 232, Anglo-India 356, Bally 175, Caledonian 395, Delta 361, Fort William 265, Fort Gloster 475, Gondolpara 770, India 320, Lansdowne 160, Standard 275. Among shares of small denominations, Adamjee were marked at 12/10, Birla 18/12, National 21/12, Presidency 4, Waverly 2/1, Nuddia 40, Reliance 64.

DIVIDEND

Indian Steel and Wire Products Ordinary Rs. 18, Deferred Rs. 11, Contributory Rs. 1/12/9.

Cotton: The general condition of expansion in the market is chiefly responsible for the complete neglect of business in this section. The nominal quotations of Kesoram were 6/12, Dunbar Ordinary fetched 180 (auction) Muir Mills 270, Elgin Mills 112, Cawnpur Textiles 2, New Victoria ord 1/1.

Coal: A slightly better feeling was in evidence as the business was effected at hardening rates. Burrakur moved in the region of 15/14, Equitable 35/4, South, Karanpura 6/8, Talchar 2/2, Aidih 3, Bhalgora 2/12, Ranegunj 33/8, Seebpore 16/8, Prem, Amalgamated 25/8, Baraboni 7/6/-, Bengal Coal receding to 296 were in request at 305, Bekaro-Ramgarh were good at Rs. 15, Katras Jherriah 22 c.d. New Beerbhoom 14, Union 17/4.

MISCELLANEOUS

Indian Iron and Steel displayed a rising tendency during the mid-week recording a rise of about Rupees three 41/10 and 44/10 being the low high levels but this improvement proved to be short-lived as the prices at the close of the period under review were no better than Rs. 42/4. The right shares are being quoted Rs. 1/8 less than the usual quotations of Indian Iron. Steel Corporation ord dropping back to Rs. 1/8 discount were quoted at 8/12, while the Preference shares were easier at Rs. 94. The outstanding feature was the sharp rise in Indian Steel and Wire Products ord which registered a rise of about Rupees one hundred on information of a very attractive export. The Company this year shows a nett profit of Rs. 10 lakhs and it is hinted that the current year will show far better results. It would not be an exaggeration if we were to judge from the current trading conditions that the profits will at least be double of what it shows in second year report. From an investment point of view and looking to the protection rendered upto 1941, the investment at the current level of prices will not be an unsound proposition. We have times without number boldly tipped for these shares and we feel satisfied that our optimistic predictions are not only true but have proved to be conservative. There are immense potentialities in the working of this concern and with the management in capable and thoroughly upright hands, there is an ample scope for further appreciation of capital in the near future. Ordinaries all now quoting 815, Deferreds 580. The only inconvenient factor is the scarcity of scrips and hence the wide fluctuations are experienced when business is put through. In fine, the trading conditions are very rosy, the concern is placed on a very sound footing and the investors will be fortunate if they place implicit confidence in the management of this Company. In Engineering group only a small turnover took place in other leading counters Arthur Butler were marked at 14, Braithwaite 7/4, Burn and Co ordinary done at 288, Hukumchand Electric 16, Indian Galvanizing 18/4, Indian Standard Wagon 60, Kumardhubi Engineering 3/14, Pref 85, Marshalls 1/12, Thomycroft -/14/-, In sugar section Cawnpore were priced at 25/12, Bairampur 12/14, Samastipur 7/4, Punjab Sugar 190. In Tin shares, consolidated hovered round 6/4, Tavoy Rs. 3. B.I.C. ore were steady at 3/16, Indian Copper Corporation were easy at 3/4, Rhodesian Copper at 2/14. Dunlop Rubber ord were done at 18/4, Indian Wood Products at 25/12, Rhotas Industries 21/8. Calcutta Landing and Shipping changed hands at 20/8, India General Navigation at 113. Midnapore Zemindary were recorded at 94. Reserve Bank shares were easy at 125.

CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETIES IN MILLS

(Through the Millowner's Association Bombay).

In the last few years, there has been a considerable increase in the number of Co-operative Credit Societies in Bombay Mills, and this means of encouraging thrifts, reducing indebtedness and providing a means whereby workers may obtain financial help in order to assist them to meet exceptional expenditure at reasonable rates of interest and thus prevent them from falling into the hands of usurious money-lenders, has been actively encouraged by the Mill-owners' Association and by a growing number of mill managements. The latest information available to the Association shows that there are at present 41 Co-operative Credit Societies spread over 24 mills in the City and Island. Each of these Societies is registered under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act and their bye-laws have been modelled on the Standard-bye-laws contained in Leaflet 'N' issued by the Co-operative Department for Wage Earners' Societies. The management of the Societies is usually in the hands of a small Committee consisting of the Manager, the Heads of various Departments and elected representatives of the workers.

MEMBERSHIP.

To become a member of a Society, a worker must contribute to the share capital which is usually divided into shares of the face value of Rs. 10 each which may be paid up by instalments. A worker does not become entitled to borrow from the Society until he owns at least one share. The share capital is, in many cases, assisted by an initial grant or loan free of interest from the Agents. Temporary loans upto one or two months' earnings may be obtained by members on the security of the members' share capital. Interest on these loans is usually charged at the rate of 6¼ per cent. per annum, which is about 1/12th of the rate ordinarily charged by money lenders

INDEBTEDNESS.

Special attention is paid by the Society to questions like the removal of indebtedness, and when it is remembered that the average indebtedness of a mill worker's family amounts to something like Rs. 175, often borrowed at very high rates of interest, the scope for good work in this direction would be appreciated. As an example of what is being accomplished in the matter of debt redemption, the figures of the Co-operative Societies of the Manchester Mill may be quoted. During the year 1936, 28 cases of debt redemption were taken up. According to the claims of the Pathans and Marwaris, the members owed them Rs. 3,714. The management of the Society interviewed all the creditors and were able to settle the debts for Rs. 1,546. Had the members been left to do their own bargaining, they would certainly not have been able to free themselves from their creditors on the advantageous terms secured by the Societies.

INVESTMENT FACILITIES.

Mill Co-operative Credit Societies are also providing a safe and convenient medium for the investment of workers' savings, and the interest paid on these savings ordinarily averages from 5 per cent. to 7½ per cent. In one mill more than 50 per cent. of the workers are already members of the Society and deposits which reached Rs. 33,400 at the end of 1936 amounted to more than double the share capital. The successful functioning of the Societies largely depends on the close supervision over the accounts and day-to-day work of the Society by the senior mill officers on the Committee, but it is interesting to know that bad debts are of rare occurrence. The Mill authorities usually undertake the safe custody of the Society's funds and arrange for remittance to and from the Bank and facilitate recoveries of loans by monthly deductions from the wages of the members. In a number of cases, the mill authorities supply expert advice and arrange for free audits of the Society's accounts.

The Co-operative Credit movement in industrial concerns, and particularly in the Bombay Mills, is expected to receive a fillip from the enactment of the Payment of Wages Act which permits deductions from wages of debts due to registered Societies but prohibits deductions for debts due to other types of lenders.

Oppressive Weather Continues

No Hopes Of Monsoon Yet

BOMBAY, Monday.

Despite hopeful indications from Poona of the active monsoon current in the Arabian Sea, inquiries made at Colaba Observatory, this noon, show that the monsoon current has not yet gained its usual strength.

"But yet the current is relatively strong", added Dr. Ramanathan to a "Chronicle" representative.

The Colaba weather expert pointed out that at this time of the year Malabar should have had at least two inches of rain. But the latest weather report shows that the amount of rain registered there is only one inch.

The monsoon current in the Arabian Sea is not at all as strong as it is expected to be at this time of the year.

The oppressive weather continues with its exasperating rigour and the weather report at Colaba recorded for the last 24 hours till 8 a.m., on Monday, does not indicate any sign of immediate relief.

The following is the summary of the weather report.

Maximum Temperature: 92 degrees, that is two degrees above normal.

Minimum Temperature: 81.7 degrees that is 3 degrees above normal.

Humidity in the air is 68 per cent. that is 9 per cent below normal.

DEFALCATION OF Rs. 3,500 FROM POSTAL DEPT.

ASANSOL, June 5.

Defalcation of Government money to the extent of more than Rs. 3,500 has been discovered following an investigation into the fraud case in the Postal Department.

It is alleged that the Superintendent of the Post Offices, while inspecting the Kajoragram (Burdwan) Post Office, found out some discrepancies in the Savings Bank and Cash Certificate accounts kept by the Postmaster, Mr. Satya Kinkar Mukherjee.

A departmental enquiry was at once held and the alleged culprit was handed over to the police. The case is under police investigation.—United Press.

WEATHER REPORT

POONA, June 7.

The Bay of Bengal branch of Monsoon is active in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Bihar and weak elsewhere in north-east India.

The Arabian Sea branch of Monsoon also continues fairly active in south-east Arabian Sea and caused a few thundershowers in Malabar. A western disturbance is passing eastwards through the Punjab. Scattered dust or thunderstorms have occurred in Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana, Kashmir, West Central Provinces, North Madras Coast, Madras Deccan South-east Madras and Mysore. Temperatures are appreciably above normal in and around Punjab.

The Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Amherst three inches; Tavoy two; Mergui and Toungoo one and half each; Port Blair, Victoria Point, Ranchi and Calicut one each; Goa, Barisal and Naya Dumka three quarters each; Rangoon, Kyaukpyu, Akyab, Chittagong, Gopalpur, and Chaibassa half each; Diamond Island, Monywa, Silchar and Bangalore a quarter each.

Forecast: The Monsoon will be strong in Lower Burma and active in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Bihar. Thunderstorms will occur locally in south of the Peninsula, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast and at a few stations in Assam, and East United Provinces. Scattered dust or thunderstorms will also occur along the North-West Frontier, Rajputana and Western Himalayas.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7-6-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .017 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 92.0 degrees 2.4 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 81.7 degrees 2.6 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 68 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 148 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 7-6-37

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 67.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.95 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.73 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1937

Rajaji's Reply To Puppet Ministry

Gandhiji's Statement Shows Eagerness To Assume Real Responsibility

MADRAS, June 6.

"The Interim Ministry all over India are complete liberty they enjoy in governing the land without any interference from the Governors. Sixty-five days' circus has shown them conclusively that the lion will not bite them though they put their head into its mouth, but what is true of the circus lions and circus assistants is not necessarily true between the Governors and the Congress" observed Mr. Rajagopalachari presiding over a crowded meeting at Congress House to-night.

Proceeding he said Sir K. V. Reddi's chief attack against the Congress is that we are evading the troublesome task of governing the provinces. Mr. Gandhi's emphatic statement on this subject will be enough to prove the baselessness of this charge.

"I am very anxious that the Congress should accept office where it is in a position to do so". This is what Gandhiji has repeatedly said and if he wants a sign it is the Government who should show its willingness to conciliate the Congress.

Even this condition shows that he desires that Congress should govern and take up office and responsibility and not that he wishes to evade it. For those who wish to evade responsibility it may be convenient to keep the Governor's powers intact but for those who wish to take up responsibility truly and fully the gesture that Mr. Gandhi wants is very necessary.

Concluding he said 177 out of 215 members in the Assembly have solemnly asserted and notified to the Governor that they repudiate and denounce the Council of Ministers as having been constituted in open and deliberate violation of the fundamental basis claimed for the Act and of the Instrument of Instructions issued under the authority of Parliament and that the said Ministers have no claim for confidence or qualifications entitling them to speak, act or advise in the name of the people and the province.

Mr. Rajagopalachari at the outset repudiated Sir K. V. Reddy's statement that Congress rendered no accounts of the Tilak Swaraj Fund and that his (Rajagopalachari's) opposition to him was because he was a non-Brahmin. "If by some magic or gift of the gods Sir K. V. Reddy be suddenly converted to a Brahmin and I into a non-Brahmin I would repeat every word that I have uttered in respect of the Interim Ministry. This frantic effort and exploded legend of the Tilak Fund is really a drowning man's attempt to clutch at a straw. The Congress triumph in the last elections has given a death-blow to this castphobia".

Mr. Prakasam, Mr. Kailaswar Rao, and others also addressed the meeting replying to criticisms of the Congress.

Participation In Official Function By Congressites

Congress Authorities' Call For Explanation From Lady M. L. A.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD: June 7.

It is reported that Dr. B. Thungumma, the lady Congress M.L.A. and ex-Liberal leader of Benares had been called by the Provincial Congress authorities to explain why she attended the evening party given by Mr. Lathe, Commissioner of Benares Division on the occasion of official visit of the Maharaja of Vizianagram, Minister of Justice of U. P. to Benares.

Dr. Thungumma, it is understood, has replied that invitations were for a music party with light refreshments and that it was not stated that the Minister of Justice was to be the guest of honour that evening. She also pointed out that no welcome speech was made and no God's blessings were showered on the occasion.

The incident has created a sensation as Dr. Thungumma was originally a Liberal candidate for election but discarded the Liberal ticket in preference to the Congress but the old Liberal Associations are obviously proving still irresistible for her.

At Allahabad, I understand, the Congress authorities have not viewed with approval the conduct of Dr. Kailashnath Katju, the Congress M.L.A., and the Chairman of the Local Municipal Board in associating himself with a function held at the High Court to congratulate Sir John Thomson, Puisne Judge, on his receiving the Coronation honour of Knighthood.

No formal action, however has been taken as yet.

PREVENT CALAMITY AT ALL COST

Mahatma's Declaration Removes Difficulties

MADRAS, June 6.

"After Mahatma Gandhi's recent declaration about acceptance of Ministry by Congress members of the Legislative Assemblies in the six provinces where they have majorities, there ought to be no difficulty in ending the impasse," said Sir M. Krishnan Nair, former Law Member of the Government of Madras, in the course of a press statement.

He adds that the Governors of the provinces concerned can have no difficulty in giving the undertaking referred to by Mahatma Gandhi. "There is nothing in the Government of India Act, 1935, preventing them from giving such an undertaking."

Action under Section 93, Sir Krishnan Nair referred to as "a calamity to be prevented at all cost if possible." He earnestly hoped that notions of prestige would not stand in the way of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy allowing the Governors concerned to give the undertakings.—A.P.

POONA ORGANISES WELCOME TO SAVARKAR

POONA, June 5.

At a meeting of the representatives of various local institutions held last evening, a reception committee was formed to receive Barrister Vinayakrao Savarkar, on his forthcoming visit to Poona.

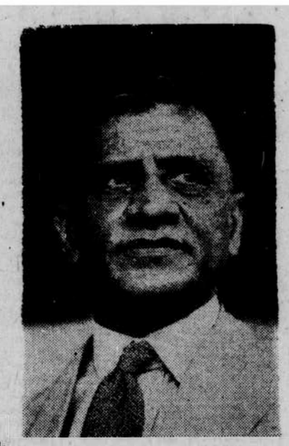
On June 25 a mass meeting of Poona citizens will be held to honour Mr. Savarkar on behalf of more than 200 institutions of Poona and Maharashtra.

It is likely the Poona City Municipality will present an address of welcome to Mr. Savarkar on June 26. He will address a gathering on the same day on "Hindu Sangathan".—United Press.

Ministers At Conference Bombay

Sir J. P. Srivastava, Finance and Industries Minister of the U. P. Government.

Sir Syed M. Saddullah, Finance Minister of the Assam Government.



The Hon. Mr. S. W. A. Rizvi, Finance Minister of the C. P. Government.

36 Persons' Food Poisoned

BATALA, June 5.

About three dozen persons have suddenly taken ill due to what is suspected to be food poisoning.

It is stated that they drank 'lassi' from a milk-seller who himself was among the victims

The local Health Officer with his staff immediately repaired to the place and inspected the utensils of the milk-seller. Police are busy investigating.—United Press.

HINDI IN MYSORE UNIVERSITY

(From Our Correspondent.)
MYSORE, (By Mail.)

Great impetus is given to the spread of Hindi in Mysore State by the authorities of the Mysore University by their introducing Hindi as an optional subject for Intermediate classes. It forms one of the subjects nn the group along History and Lodge. I am informed that this move of the University authorities has already received a good response from the students and that 18 students in Intermediate College and 6 girl students of the Maharanee's College have taken up Hindi as their optionals.

COMMUNIST UNDER POLICE SURVEILLANCE

JULLUNDUR, June 6.

Shiv Singh, a Communist leader who was deported from Cawnpore to Punjab, following his acquittal in three cases, has been placed under strict police surveillance in his village, Miapur in Phagwara Ilaqa.

It may be recalled that he was arrested at Cawnpore in August last year under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and was awarded three years' imprisonment in three cases, under the Press (Emergency Powers) Act. He was, however, acquitted on appeal.—United Press.

EXPORT OF MONKEYS PROHIBITED

SIMLA, June 6.

The export of monkeys by sea or land from British India has been prohibited during the period from the 1st of April to 31st of August in each year.—United Press.

C. V. RAMAN AND SCIENCE INSTITUTE

One Lakh Rupees To Be Paid As Compensation

(From Our Correspondent).
BANGALORE, (By Mail).

Sir C. V. Raman, is learnt has already written his letter of resignation from the Directorship of the Indian Institute. The resignation is expected to be accepted

I am informed that the Indian Institute of Science has decided to pay Rs. 100,000 to Sir C. V. Raman as compensation, in view of his being relieved of the Directorship of the Institute before the expiry of his contract period viz. 15 years.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN BILASPUR

BAREILLY, June 7.

According to information received here, a bomb explosion is reported to have occurred in Bilaspur town in Pilibhit District It is alleged that the bomb was thrown at a cloth merchant, while he was sitting in his shop, but it missed him and exploded against the wall damaging bundles of cloth. None are reported to have been injured No arrest has been made so far. The police are investigating. The authorities do not attach any political significance to the occurrence.—A. P.

MALARIA EXPERT DIES OF TYPHUS

SANTINIKETAN, June 6.

News has just been received from England that Dr. Harry Timbers, the eminent malariologist, died in Russia a few days ago of an attack of typhus fever, which he contracted in the course of his work in the rural areas of southern Russia.

As a token of his deep love for Dr. Tagore, Dr. Timbers at great personal sacrifice joined the Viswa-Bharati a number of years ago, as its Chief Medical Officer and carried on extensive anti-malarial researches in original lines at Sriniketan. He rendered invaluable service by helping to start Health Societies in neighbouring villages, which are increasing since then and which now form a special feature of the rural work at Sriniketan. Two years ago, his health broke down and he returned to U.S.A. his native land.

Dr. Timbers loved India and felt for her distressed people in the villages, so much so that when he came round about a year ago, he wanted to come back to resume his work at Sriniketan; but medical opinion was against that; and he joined Soviet Russia, another country he equally loved, and died in harness while working in a malarious place there.—United Press.

Large Number Of Zamindars Arrested

RAWALPINDI, June 4.

A large number of zemindars of the Peshawar District are reported to have been taken into custody on account of their failure to pay off the balance of the land revenue and water rate, pending against them for 1932-34.

It is stated that the judicial lock-ups are filled up to their utmost capacity, while warrants of arrest for several other defaulters are yet awaiting compliance.—United Press.

NAGPUR NEWS IN BRIEF

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

With a view to find out ways and means for reducing unemployment in the Central Provinces and Berar, His Excellency the Governor has appointed an Unemployment Advisory Committee

The Provincial Government have provided a sum of over Rs. 9,000 for the colonization of the untainted children of lepers and symptom free cases in the Balod range of the Drug district.

* * *

Pandit Babulal Shastri who was arrested on a charge of cheating has been bound over by the Nagpur Sub-Divisional Magistrate for one year. Babulal used to travel a lot, without ticket, and when confronted used to say that he was a convert to Islam and was collecting subscriptions for a school which was started at Jaunpur for teaching new converts. He also said that he had given large donations in charity. All these were found to be false.

* * *

Chhati alias Chhoteial Gond of Chhindwara district is being tried by Mr. N. L. Verma, Sub-Divisional Officer, Nagpur, on a charge of disguising as a woman, marrying an old Gond and then running away with his ornaments, when he was away.

* * *

The Nagpur Police have arrested one Malloo Mehtar who is alleged to be in the habit of lifting cattle from Nagpur and selling them off. When he was trying to steal an animal which would not easily go, he was arrested by a police constable.

* * *

A gang of four burglars has been sentenced by the Nagpur Magistrate to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The gang used to steal ornaments, and through third party dispose them of in the Nagpur "Sarafi".

Soldiers Snatch Away Tricolour

POONA, June 7.

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Poona District Political Conference states that two tricolour flags in the hands of the volunteers stationed on the roadside to direct visitors to the Conference being held at Charholi, 12 miles from Poona, were forcibly removed by a party of soldiers who passed that way in a car at noon yesterday.

A complaint is being filed with the authorities.

The Conference held last evening, Mr. G. V. Malvankar, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, presiding, passed a resolution recommending a subscription of one anna for villagers for Congress membership.

The Conference also unanimously suggested Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose for the Presidentship of the next Congress.—A. P.

Plight Of Bhils In West Khandesh

Thakkar And Yagnik Tour District And Organise Peasant Relief Committee

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
NAWANPUR, (W. Khandesh) June 6.

Sjt. Shankarrao Thakkar, President, W. Khandesh Congress Committee accompanied by Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Joint Secretary All-India Kisan Sabha arrived here on the 3rd to inquire into the conditions of the Bhils who constitute the overwhelming majority of the peasantry in this and the adjoining talukas.

Mr. Gordhandas Chokhavala, Secretary of the Surat Dt. Congress Committee who has been here during this week joined Messrs. Thakkar and Yagnik who with some other local workers toured round Kataswan, Jhamanjara and some other villages in the interior of this taluka and talked with large number of peasants they met in these villages.

The Bhils complained about the forced labour which they had to render the Forest Department and innumerable other grievances with regard to the system of land tenure, grazing taxes etc.

Saturday the 5th June being a market day large number of peasants hailing from more than 10 villages came down to the residence of Messrs. Thakkar and Yagnik and were interviewed by them regarding their day-to-day grievances.

To-day a small meeting of enthusiastic workers of this town was held under the presidentship of Mr. Shankerrao Thakkar. Messrs. Yagnik, Chokhavala and some leading Congress and public workers attended the meeting. The meeting resolved to set up a small committee called the Nawapura Peasants Relief Committee to protect the peasants of the taluka from the political and economic oppression to which they were subjected in the area and to devise ways and means for ameliorating their conditions. Mr. Ebrahim Tai was appointed Secretary, Mr. Mansukial Dalal was appointed joint secretary and Mr. Jaswantalal Khatlavala was appointed treasurer of the committee.

Rupees 50 were subscribed on the spot and the committee will start its work right away by tackling the specific grievances of some village people which have been brought to its notice.

SCHEME FOR RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Central Board Formed In Nizam's State

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.)
(By Mail.)

"The success of the scheme will depend largely on the enthusiasm of the chairmen on district and taluq Councils; and as the rural work will be done in the village, it is desirable, that a beginning should be made in taluqs which are manned by educated and enlightened Tahsildars who can be expected to enter into the spirit of the movement and give a correct lead to the Taluq officers of other Departments. The selection of suitable Tahsils and Tahsildars should be left to Taluqdars (District Collectors), and once a selection is made it must be seen that the Tahsildar is given the time and opportunity to carry out the plan in a given village. A period of at least 5 years will be required to make a successful experiment, and this should as far as possible be the minimum term of office allowed to Tahsildar in a Taluq selected for rural uplift before he is transferred elsewhere", observes Mr. Fazalulla, Secretary, Rural Reconstruction Central Board, in the course of a scheme accepted by the Government for developing rural activities in the State.

According to the scheme, the Central Board consisting of 20 members including four members of the Government Executive Council holding portfolios of Development Departments, will map out lines of action which is to be pursued in the villages by District and Taluq Councils of Rural Reconstruction.

The Taluq Councils will, it is stated, concentrate their attention on developing the productive resources of the villages by popularising better methods of farming and animal husbandary, rural industries, rural credit and marketing. The whole scheme of rural uplift is to be based on the fundamental principle that material and economic development is to precede social and cultural progress.

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES

Sub-Inspector Sentenced For Libel

RATNAGIRI: (By Mail).

Mr. Keshao Bhimrao Bendigiri, Police Sub-Inspector of Kankavali Deogad Taluka, was sentenced by the Ratnagiri First Class Magistrate, Mr. B. S. Kulkarni, to pay a fine of Rs. 150 for having libelled Mr. Dattatraya Balkrishna Kode, a practising pleader and a Zamindar of Deogad. The Sub-Inspector was charged with having used abusive language against the complainant at Kankavali in a place of public resort. The Magistrate, while passing the sentence remarked that the accused being a Police officer whose duty it was to respect and guard the rights and liberties of citizens, it was highly improper on his part to allow himself to indulge in libellous language against the complainant. An amount of Rs. 50 has been ordered to be paid to the complainant Mr. Kode, as compensation from the fine amount.—A. P.

MATCHES FROM MAJMU TALUKA BANNED

SIMLA, June 6.

The Government of India have prohibited absolutely the bringing of matches into British India from the territory of Majmu Taluka of Bagasra in the Western India States Agency, with effect from June 8.—United Press.

Edited by R. K. PRABHU (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDHE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.